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# *Library Trends*

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*Current Trends in Collection  
Development in University Libraries*

JERROLD ORNE

*Issue Editor*

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October, 1966

# *Library Trends*

A Publication of the University of Illinois Graduate  
School of Library Science

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LIBRARY TRENDS, a quarterly journal of librarianship, provides a medium for evaluative recapitulation of current thought and practice, searching for those ideas and procedures which hold the greatest potentialities for the future.

Each issue is concerned with one aspect of librarianship. Each is planned with the assistance of an invited advisory editor. All articles are by invitation. Suggestions for future issues are welcomed and should be sent to the Managing Editor.

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# Library Trends

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# Introduction

LOUIS R. WILSON

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS who gained their experience in building up college and university library book collections before the end of World War II will find the papers in this number of *Library Trends* exciting. They will be impressed with the fact that while they were familiar with many of the conditions, procedures, and formulas with which their successors have been confronted, they never had to cope with the tremendous expansion and procedures which present-day librarians daily experience.

These new conditions have arisen not only from the great increase of students at the undergraduate and graduate levels, but also from the equally extensive expansion of library materials, the proliferation of new subject areas, and the growth of language requirements. The number of book titles published in the United States alone increased from 13,462 in 1958 to 28,451 in 1964, 111 percent in seven years.<sup>1</sup> The number of Russian monograph titles listed in the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* for 1963-64 was 17,863, while the total number of monograph titles listed in the Library of Congress *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* from 1957-58 to 1963-64 was 103,555.<sup>2</sup>

The earlier practitioners will also find that the funds with which to meet the new demands have risen significantly, though not in sufficient amount to offset the notably increased costs of materials and service. A few statistics will make these points clear. The median annual additions to the book collections of forty-two university libraries noted in the annual statistics of both 1950-51<sup>3</sup> and 1964-65<sup>4</sup> were 33,631 and 73,562, respectively, and the median book funds for the same institutions and periods were \$126,338 and \$580,429. The range of the additions of books added annually for the two periods was from 12,198 to 145,388 for 1950-51 and from 20,967 to 257,631 for 1964-65. The range of the book funds for the first period was from

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\$46,880 to \$480,886 and for the second period was from \$209,340 to the fantastic \$3,813,068 of the University of Texas. The median increase in books added was 39,931, the median increase in money spent \$454,091. The median cost per book added in 1950-51 was \$3.76 and in 1964-65, \$7.65.

Although no statistics are available to support the statement, it is obvious that the number of languages in which materials are secured has risen sharply. Area studies have multiplied in many institutions, and materials have appeared in thousands of new periodicals, paper backs, and various forms of microtext. Complexity and added copies to match enrollments are the order of the day.

Though *Library Trends* is concerned principally with emerging patterns, a certain amount of history is to be found in this group of papers. That was inevitable. However, where it appears, it serves to emphasize the changes and sharpen the patterns of procedures in book selection and acquisition.

James Babb, of Yale, traces briefly the early role of three men, including Elihu Yale, who served as agents abroad, buying classics. He refers later to the Linonia and Brothers Society libraries which added other types of books. In the early 1800's, Benjamin Silliman made extensive purchases abroad. Librarian Addison Van Name, with the help of alumni, increased the Yale collection from 44,000 to 300,000 volumes from 1865 to 1905. Babb notes that Librarian Andrew Keogh, always an astute observer, commented that Yale professors married for money and spent their salaries on books which were mostly willed to Yale. Then followed the rapid development through the Yale Associates, the curators, and the bibliographers of the present day. Quality was the major objective and still is, though recently the current has run so swiftly and strongly that certain concessions have had to be made to meet the mounting pressure. Acquisitions have been made in expanding fields through the purchase of collections *en bloc*, cooperative programs such as the Farmington Plan, Public Law 480, standing orders, foreign agents, collectors and donors. However, although the tempo of acquisition has stepped up greatly and pressures have mounted, the librarian has retained control of the book funds.

In the late 1930's, Douglas Waples frequently commented upon the relative effectiveness of building up collections through dependence principally upon faculty members and principally upon bibliographers. It was his opinion, based upon his use of American and

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European research libraries, that dependence upon faculty members in building up collections was less effective than dependence upon staff bibliographers. The trend since 1950-51 in this particular has been decidedly in favor of the staff bibliographer. The number of volumes ordered daily has made it difficult for a faculty member to give the time necessary to cover his subject field. The faculty member, however, has not been entirely by-passed. In a number of instances, notably at Duke University, he has become curator, or bibliographer, or rare-book specialist, or has continued to serve as formerly or as a collector of his own books which later find their way into his institution's library through bequest or purchase. But the responsibility for building up the library's resources has been transferred in large measure to the bibliographer, the bibliographical organizations, the divisions, the reference departments, the groups of special librarians, and staff members of the library. The paper on the Cornell Library admirably presents the philosophy underlying this changeover. Other papers, notably those on the North Carolina, UCLA, and Southern Illinois University Libraries, provide notable examples of the ways in which the idea has been applied. Cornell also serves as an example of an institution that combines under one administration both private and public institutions having very diversified interests.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University furnish a notable example of what may be termed "public and private institutional cooperation." They have built up a combined total of more than 3,500,000 volumes, with duplicate catalogs and with library delivery service, the latter being extended to North Carolina State University and the State Library at Raleigh. This has been done over a period of years. But a similar plan of cooperation in acquisitions has not been formulated for the libraries of the four campuses of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Greensboro, Charlotte, and North Carolina State at Raleigh and the state senior colleges. A comprehensive plan might well include these institutions with suggested programs for the state's community colleges and technological institutes.

The development of the collections at North Carolina and Duke present marked differences in the period from 1925-1950. The former suffered a severe lack of funds in the period. Duke, on the contrary, had extensive funds for books during the years of depreciated currencies in Europe and of depression in America, while the physical



plant of the new university was being built and members of the faculty were assembled. Consequently, it bought extensively through faculty members abroad and *en bloc*, and adopted a number of the devices of acquisition during that period which have characterized institutions assuming university status suddenly since 1950. Librarian Powell also attributed much of the success of the Duke Library, in attaining genuine university status quickly, to the informed support of four generations of the Duke family and each of its presidents.

Since 1957, North Carolina has also greatly increased its collection program which is centralized under the direction of a chief bibliographer. It has likewise benefited extensively from endowments for special collections in language and literature, North Carolina history, and manuscripts relating to Southern history.

The papers on the libraries of the University of Indiana and Purdue University describe an achievement in what is styled "planned complementation." Each library is being built up in general in accord with the plan and the specializations of the institutions. The plan has been used less extensively in the recent changeover to full-fledged university status of Ball State Teachers College and Indiana State College.

The University of Indiana emphasizes the liberal arts, professional studies in law and medicine, chemistry, and geology; Purdue, agriculture, engineering, applied science, and professional studies in veterinary medicine, pharmacy, and nursing. All four of the universities prepare coordinated budgets, and a regional campus plan seems to be emerging, although no library council has as yet been organized.

The University of Indiana attributes its principal success in building up its book collections to the strong support of President Wells from 1937 to 1962, dependence upon its staff and representatives of the scientific and professional departments and schools, and "bonanzas" in the form of a considerable number of donations of splendid special collections. In fact, the collections led to the erection of a rare book library. Purdue has concentrated on current periodicals and monographs, and has used special funds to wipe out deficiencies in its fields of specialization.

R. B. Downs, in his paper on the University of Illinois Library, features the roles of President James, 1905-1925, and Librarian Phineas L. Windsor, 1909-1940, in building up the book collection from 45,000 to 750,000 volumes. In that period, faculty members played an important part in the selection of materials. More recently, the

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Library has placed dependence primarily on staff members, departmental library heads, and bibliographers.

Today the Library, numbering about 4,000,000 volumes, is rich with many extensive special collections on a wide variety of subjects acquired through purchase and donations. It participates in various nation-wide cooperative programs of acquisition, has adopted many devices for securing materials from countries in which the book trade has been poorly developed, has extensive Chinese and Japanese collections, and is adding materials on limited areas of Africa. It builds its collections to meet current needs and looks to cooperation and specialization of libraries as necessary principles of research library development in the future.

The recent conversion of separate land-grant and teachers colleges into universities, with concomitant pressures for rapid expansion of resources, is well illustrated in the articles on Michigan State and Southern Illinois. These libraries have employed many new devices in meeting their needs. Both now have approximately 1,000,000 volumes and have made additions in general fields as well as those of original specialization. They have grown very rapidly, with less time to insure quality than was available to institutions which developed earlier. They have likewise given priority to periodicals in the sciences, organized themselves on a divisional basis, used staff bibliographers, and featured purchasing of collections and *en bloc* buying. However, non-availability of early files has limited the strength of materials in some fields.

Pressure for securing materials in many subjects not previously considered important and from sources seldom utilized has emphasized the necessity of turning to new methods of acquisition. Area studies and the need for materials in languages other than English and in the vernacular of the areas studied have made necessary the adaptation of old procedures or the development of new ones.

Planning in the development of collections of different types of libraries of the publicly-supported colleges and universities in a state shows itself best in the two papers on California libraries. The roles played by the California Library Council and the Institute of Library Research in formulating the plan appear in the way the libraries of nine campuses have been developed as a unit in coping with the new conditions.

The paper by Librarian Donald Coney on the University of California Library at Berkeley, the first of the nine California campuses

developed as a university, pays tribute to two of its presidents and its first professional librarian. President Daniel Coit Gilman had been librarian at Yale and set high standards for building the collection. President Robert Gordon Sproul sensed the importance of California's orientation to China and Japan, with resulting distinctive collections from those and other eastern countries. The Berkeley Library also played an important part in carrying out the acquisition policies set by the Library Committee of the Berkeley Academic Senate to which may be attributed much of the Library's success in the development of a remarkably fine collection of materials and special collections.

Joseph Cummings Rowell, the first professional librarian, began in 1875 to set the library in order as an organization, and, with severely limited funds and personnel, concentrated on two methods of acquisition. He solicited gifts of materials and collections, and he laid the foundation of an extensive exchange system based upon the series of the University of California publications which was to become one of the most extensive in the nation.

In 1931 and again in 1946, the Library Committee adopted acquisition policy statements. The first established "three main goals: to build systematically, to avoid duplication of special collections, and to reduce fund-raising competition among libraries of the West by promoting agreement on mutually exclusive aims." The influence of this program is seen in the collecting of the campuses in the University system. The second statement defined aspects of the Pacific Basin which might be desirably covered by the Library.

The paper by Richard O'Brien, of the University of California at Los Angeles, deals extensively with the other eight campuses, including the Research Library of UCLA. The institutions range from three new senior colleges organized in 1964-65 through a number of older institutions which specialize in oceanography, agriculture, citrus culture, medicine, and education to the research library at Los Angeles. Most of the libraries have been built up in a relatively short time, each being developed in accord with its needs, frequently providing for doctoral level resources in the fields of special interest with undergraduate and M.A. levels as required. In three instances, identical libraries of 75,000 volumes were provided in the summer of 1965 for new senior colleges from a list of basic titles now being published by the ALA, replacing the *Shaw List* of 14,000 titles of 1931.<sup>5</sup>

The paper discusses in detail the nature and extent of the resources of each of the libraries and the means employed in coping with the

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problems of acquisition. It likewise furnishes an excellent illustration of what state-supported institutions can achieve in library development through a wisely conceived program of library cooperation.

The final paper, "National Planning for Resource Development," by James E. Skipper, looks at the problems with which these libraries have been confronted, from a national point of view. It describes the various plans which have been formulated by library organizations, learned and scientific societies, national foundations, the federal government, and international bodies to devise appropriate solutions. Although the difficulties are great, he looks at the future with restrained optimism.

World War II caught the United States short of maps of places where its armies were fighting. Post World War II and the Space Age have confronted the libraries of the nation with the compelling need to discover and invent new ways and means of locating materials and book dealers in the rapidly emerging new nations of Africa and Asia and the relatively little known countries of Latin America and the Middle East.

References in the papers in this issue to the Farmington Plan recall one of the earliest methods of achieving the goal of acquiring certain foreign publications. The Midwest Interlibrary Center represented another means of assuring librarians of the ability to have little used materials at hand when necessary. As the paper by James E. Skipper shows, the last two decades have called forth a multiplication of such devices and have demonstrated the need of others.

Today in many subject fields, especially in the humanities and the social sciences, the foreign agent and foreign book dealer are used extensively. The roles of the Friends of the Library, of Library Associates, of curators, of interested faculty members, of collectors, and of benefactors have always been important and are being enlarged. Historical and manuscript collections have been acquired through such agencies and individuals. Current materials and collections for undergraduate libraries are being selected and acquired in other ways. Complete senior college collections have been acquired within a matter of months. Some libraries check current bibliographical publications and place standing orders for important books in all subjects checked. An occasional library places blanket orders for all the titles published by selected publishers. Others make extensive use of paper backs. Rental collections are maintained here and there to assure availability. Microtext is frequently used in acquir-

ing serials, abstracted media, and important sets in science. State institutions have adopted cooperative relationships and have found them an effective means of stretching their budgets and acquiring for joint use rare or expensive materials they otherwise could not secure.

To house the vastly increased materials for different levels of users, four types of libraries have become commonplace on American university campuses. They are: (1) the undergraduate or senior college library, (2) the branch scientific or professional library, (3) the research library, and (4) the special collections library. Each type requires a definite level of materials and special procedures of selection and acquisition.

The authors of the papers which follow have made little reference to the relative pressures exerted upon libraries by increased enrollments, rapid change in the status of institutions, the rising flood of titles published, the burgeoning of area studies, and the multiplication of languages, both classic and vernacular, in which materials have had to be acquired. However, it is apparent that area studies, languages, and the underdeveloped state of the book trade in many parts of the world have probably imposed the greatest difficulties which libraries have had to overcome. They have imposed the thorny problems of personnel and book funds—problems that can be successfully solved only by greater specialization in the training of personnel and by stepped-up effort by university and library administrators in financing the libraries.

The papers show, however, how and with what degree of success these difficulties have been met. National foundations, learned societies, the federal government, through NDEA, the Library of Congress, through Public Law 480 programs, and the Farmington Plan, through a wider inclusion of countries and languages, have contributed to the solution of these problems. Such aid, however, will have to be increased if libraries are to perform their tremendously important function adequately.


The comment made at the beginning of the Introduction bears repetition here. These papers reveal an exciting development in American university libraries in the past fifteen years. This development has been extremely rapid. Book collections approximately requisite to the needs have multiplied across the nation. Librarians have adopted new procedures and have developed personnel to meet new conditions. University administrators have secured greatly enlarged

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library funds. The importance, rather the indispensability, of the library to teaching and research has been recognized as it never was before, a fact which present federal governmental support and the prospect of further, greater assistance heavily underscore.

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# The Yale University Library

JAMES T. BABB

TRADITION HAS IT THAT YALE was founded in 1701 by the meeting of ten Congregational ministers at the home of the Reverend Samuel Russel in Branford, Conn. Each clergyman brought with him a few of his precious books and is reported to have said, as he placed them on the table, "I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony." Apocryphal or not, Yale's librarians foster this tradition—the spiritual truth of it remains.

The Library in the eighteenth century grew fast at first, through the liberality of three men. Jeremiah Dummer, the agent of the Connecticut Colony in London, was most active in acquiring gifts for the struggling school from the foremost English men of letters. For instance we still have on our shelves in the Yale Library of 1742 books given by Sir Richard Steele, Richard Bentley, William Whiston, White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, Sir Richard Blackmore, Edmund Halley, and a copy of the *Principia*, the gift of Sir Isaac Newton in 1714. Dummer gave many volumes himself and interested Governor Elihu Yale, who sent a large box of books. In 1733 George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, gave some nine hundred volumes on his return to Ireland after the failure of his scheme to found a college in Bermuda. This was the finest collection of books that had yet come to America at one time and formed more than a third of the Yale Library when it was given.

The books migrated with the College to Killingworth, to Saybrook and finally to New Haven. The last move in 1718 cost the Library about one-fifth of its books. The citizens of Saybrook opposed the move, broke down the bridges on the road to New Haven, and destroyed some of the ox carts which were transporting the books. The Library gradually increased during the next forty years to well over three thousand volumes. During the Revolution the British attempted

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to invade New Haven and the books were hastily evacuated to the country. When they were returned to the college in 1782, they had shrunk to about twenty-five hundred volumes.

The first Library catalog was printed in 1743 and showed the Library to be strong in the classics, theology, and science and fairly good in English literature. In 1753 and 1768 two undergraduate literary societies, Linonian and Brothers in Unity, commenced collecting their own books and built up libraries totalling over thirteen thousand volumes. These two libraries were merged with the college library in 1871 and the result after consolidating the two collections has been maintained ever since as an undergraduate browsing room called Linonia and Brothers.

In 1805 Benjamin Silliman, our first great scientist, went abroad with nine thousand dollars in his pocket to buy books and instruments. In 1845 the former Librarian James Luce Kingsley, at his own expense, went to England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany and spent some nine to ten thousand dollars which I am sure had been painfully accumulated. He bought about six to seven thousand volumes at an average price of less than one dollar and a half a volume, including all shipping costs and insurance! Here are a few of his purchases:

John Britton and Edward W. Brayley, *The Beauties of England and Wales*. (London, 1801-16). 29 vols. £7.7.0.

John Speed, *Historie of Great Britaine*. (London, 1623). 16 shillings.

*The Naval Chronicle*. (London, Jan. 1799-Dec. 1818). 40 vols. £7.7.0.

*The Parliamentary History of England*. [Parliamentary Debates after 1802]. (London, 1804-1844). 178 vols. £47.5.0.

Royal Society of London, *Philosophical Transactions*, from Jan. 1744-1800. Vols. 44-90 inclusive in 55 vols. £9.0.0.

Benjamin Franklin, *Political, Miscellaneous, and Philosophical Pieces*. (London, 1779). 8 shillings.

M. Diderot and M. D'Alembert, *Encyclopédie*, 3d ed. (Genève, 1778-79). 39 vols. £3.18.0.

Plutarque, *Les Vies*. (Paris, 1783, 1801-05). 25 vols. One of 12 copies on vellum. £4.14.6.

R. Accademia della Crusca, Florence. *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca*. (Napoli, 1746-48). 5 vols. £2.5.0.

G. R. Malatesta and F. Argelati, ed. and tr. *Corpus Omnium Veterum Poetarum Latinorum cum Eorundem Italica Versione*. (Mediolini, 1731-49). 29 vols. Parchment. £3.3.0.

Addison Van Name, the son-in-law of Yale's second Librarian and the brother-in-law of our greatest scientist Josiah Willard Gibbs, became Librarian in 1865. Van Name was a real bookman and with the help of a few alumni who gave funds, the Library grew under his direction from forty-four thousand volumes to three hundred thousand when he retired in 1905. In one of his annual reports he said, "Fortunately the long history of this library puts it at an advantage compared with most other American libraries and the policy of wise selection of books goes far to make up for the smallness of resources." I believe this is still pretty largely true at Yale; we are interested more in quality than in quantity. This applies to books as well as students and faculty.

In the nineteenth century most of the Yale faculty lived well. They had large homes, built up private libraries adequate for their teaching and research, and only used the Library for the odd book. There were a few exceptions—men who were constantly in the Library and constantly helping the Librarians to strengthen our collections. This was particularly true in the field of English literature with such men as Thomas R. Lounsbury, Henry A. Beers, and later Wilbur L. Cross, Dean of the Yale Graduate School and afterwards Governor of Connecticut, Karl Young, George H. Nettleton, and Chauncey Brewster Tinker.

My predecessor but one as Librarian, Andrew Keogh, often jokingly said that the Yale professor in the nineteenth century married for money and spent his salary on books. Most of these fine and scholarly collections were willed to the Library and helped to round out our holdings in many fields. This is no longer true. Inflation, the income tax, and the cost of educating his children have forced the present day scholar to live in a smaller home—even an apartment—with no space for a large library even if he had the funds to acquire it. Also, I guess rich eligible young ladies are scarce too! So the modern scholar is much more dependent on the University Library, and the Library much less frequently profits from the gift or bequest of large scholarly collections.

The day to day development of the Library is primarily due to the atmosphere set up by the librarians and their determination to build up the collections. At Yale the Librarian has always controlled the book funds and they have not been allocated to the teaching departments. This makes for a more consistent acquisition policy. The Yale Library was most fortunate in the twentieth century in the two

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men who have been most responsible for its acquisitions. May Humphreys in the first quarter of the century bought large collections at prices which now seem unbelievable. He also pegged away at filling in our holdings of scholarly books, journals, and periodicals and early English newspapers. With his Yale background he interested alumni in helping with this activity. The present incumbent, Donald G. Wing, is a name to conjure with; he has continued this activity and constantly astonishes me with his knowledge of what is in the Yale Library, and his ability to check catalogs quickly and order the books and periodicals which we lack and need. His name is one that has become a permanent part of our bibliographical language—"not in Wing," but it usually is *there*. The dealer or scholar just does not know how to use Wing's *Short-title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America and of English Books Printed in other Countries, 1641-1700*,<sup>1</sup> almost ninety thousand entries, a prodigious piece of work for one man. The growth of the library during the twentieth century is due to the work of these men, other dedicated librarians, and members of the faculty such as Professor Clive Day, who is largely responsible for our strength in early economics, particularly English economics. Professor Day was in the library almost daily with a checked antiquarian book catalog. The important thing in the Library is to encourage such activity and not just groan over another catalog to check. I am sure that he must have had some influence in persuading Henry R. Wagner to give his collection of over ten thousand British, Scottish, and Irish economic tracts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

I must say, however, that one of my first real disappointments when I became Librarian was the fact that many of the faculty took very little interest in the strengthening of our holdings. In fact, it came to me as a shock. I had taken faculty interest for granted.

As the twentieth century moved along, more interest by the alumni and friends of Yale developed in the library and this brought important gifts like the Owen F. Aldis Collection of American Literature, Henry R. Wagner's many gifts of rare Americana, the Frederick S. Dickson Collection of Henry Fielding, the Goethe, Franklin, and Colonel Edward M. House collections. Some librarians and administrators looked a little askance at this alumni interest. It was only because of the determination of such collectors as Frank Altschul and the lively and imaginative Westerner, Wilmarth S. Lewis, that the Yale Library Associates was founded in 1928. The administration was

fearful that it might interfere with the University's general fund raising. The librarians, I believe, were just as afraid of these enthusiastic, dedicated, and determined individuals, with reason I guess, as one of them later became Librarian. The administrator's fear, I believe, was not justified because these dedicated collectors would give ten times as much to the University for its Library as they would for general purposes, and often the man who first became interested in the Library also helped in other areas—witness the many gifts of Louis M. Rabinowitz, William Robertson Coe's gifts to the American Studies program and ornithology, Frank Altschul's to economics and political science, Starling W. Childs' to the Medical School, and Paul Mellon's important gifts to strengthen many areas of Yale University.

Edwin J. Beinecke and his brother, Frederick W. Beinecke, are known in the book world as collectors and donors of rare books and manuscripts and the source of the funds to build and endow our beautiful Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, but they have also given an endowment of about two and a half million dollars, the income from which is spent to buy current books and periodicals and antiquarian books for the open stacks in the Main Library.

The leading figure in this development at Yale was Professor Chauncey Brewster Tinker, an avid collector himself, whose acquisitions were directed at strengthening the University Library. With some misgivings on the part of the top officials, Tinker was made Keeper of Rare Books in the new Sterling Memorial Library when it opened in 1930. We were fortunate in the fact that he knew the importance of the inside of books and also, as a collector, price did not scare *him*. For example, Sandys' *History of Classical Scholarship*<sup>2</sup> lists the first printings of the one hundred and eight most important works by Greek authors. One hundred and two of these are at Yale, and of the missing six, we have two in earlier Greek editions missed by Sandys. I am told that no other American library approaches that number. Tinker would grab an important book, put it in his desk drawer and then set in motion the effort to secure the funds to pay for it. More often than not he succeeded. He gradually built up around him a large following of collectors and former students who could be tapped.

During my career as Librarian I encouraged and helped with this activity. I also co-operated actively in the setting up in the Library

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of the many important research projects, which we locally call "factories": the Lewis edition of Horace Walpole's letters, the Franklin, Boswell, St. Thomas More, Samuel Johnson and other projects. The experts in these "factories" are constantly urging the Library to purchase material which greatly strengthens our holdings. I appointed numerous curators and advisors who were experts in their particular fields. Often like Tinker they worked hard to develop our collections, although they were not on the library payroll, and more often than not they paid for the books themselves. Thomas E. Marston greatly enlarged our holdings of early books and manuscripts. Goff in the preface of the new census of fifteenth century books in America stated that Yale had progressed more than other libraries in this field since the first census, adding some two thousand titles.<sup>3</sup> This is primarily due to the efforts of T. E. Marston; Wesley E. Needham, in Tibetan literature; Dr. Curt Von Faber du Faur, our great collector of baroque German literature; David Wagstaff, in sporting books; Lawrence Langner, the theater; Warren H. Lowenhaupt, who has put together unquestionably the largest and most important bookplate collection in the Western hemisphere; Carl Van Vechten, in American arts and letters; Alexander O. Viator, maps and atlases; James M. Osborn, seventeenth century manuscripts; H. W. Liebert (who is now on the payroll as Librarian of the Beinecke Library); and others. On several occasions at library meetings, friends from other institutions have said to me, "Jim, are not all those curators a damned nuisance and headache?" My reply always was, "Yes, and the moment they stop being so I will get rid of them!"

During this period Mr. Wing and I were also trying to fill in and round out our general collections. The friendly atmosphere of the Library and its staff and curators brought to us many gifts of whole libraries as well as individual volumes which greatly helped in this activity. Our book purchase funds for many years were inadequate. My constant struggle with our budget within the University was to increase salaries and enlarge the staff.

I followed the footsteps of Andrew Keogh in an effort to make our acquisitions more selective—by this I mean two things: first, the securing of individual books and periodicals of higher quality, and not just any book to increase the count. This meant that when we were given or purchased a collection for the Library we used considerable judgment as to what we would keep and what we would get rid of; secondly, that we should attempt to define the areas in which we

wished to have comprehensive coverage, next less comprehensive coverage, and finally areas in which we would make no effort to acquire research material. It is difficult to secure agreement from the faculty on these definitions; they want everything. The ever-changing emphasis in our universities on what fields are important, and the frequent failure to bring the librarian into the decision-making often defeat him in his effort to be consistent and selective.

The tremendous growth of important publications in many languages made it impossible for one individual such as Donald G. Wing, even with the help of the faculty, to select and acquire the books needed in a large university library. This has necessitated the appointment of subject specialists in many fields. Of course, in large subjects such as medicine, religion, music, law, etc., we depend on and use the expert knowledge of the librarians in those schools. Properly trained individuals are most difficult to find, and the salary budget of the Library must be greatly increased in order to hire these specialists. In some areas they are in very short supply and are prone to move from institution to institution, and industry picks off many of those best qualified in the sciences, because of better salaries.

At the end of my career as Librarian, Yale embarked on greatly enlarged area programs, with foundation help. I doubt if the administration and interested faculty fully realized what the library costs would be, first, to build up a large and specialized staff, and second, to buy much more heavily in fields where the books are most difficult to acquire and therefore very costly, such as material published in the Far East and Russia. If we are to have distinguished research programs in these areas, this large expenditure must be made and kept up indefinitely. We were pushed into developing collections in subject fields which Yale wished to embark upon, fields in which traditionally the Library had bought sparingly. This has weakened our acquisitions in the fields in which the Yale Library is rich, and also often duplicated material already at Harvard or Columbia, which have traditionally had strength in the subject. This is frustrating and discouraging. Yale's great strength in one field, for example, English literature, is primarily due to the fact that Yale has had a distinguished English faculty for several generations, and I believe we should continue that strength even if it means neglecting some other fields. The collections we have built up in English literature can never be duplicated elsewhere, and our efforts to catch up in some other fields may be fruitless, that is if we wish to be at the top. All this may be con-

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sidered heresy in some quarters, but it is what I strongly believe.

It is obvious from the above that my efforts to define Yale's acquisition policies and to limit acquisitions in certain areas were somewhat futile. I believe strongly that the Yale Library will, over the years, be a more distinguished and useful institution if we can concentrate our collecting and not try to cover the waterfront. I further believe that at present we are attempting to do the latter, and if this is to continue, someone must come up with many millions of dollars to finance it, not just to buy the world's production of important books but to provide the staff and the buildings to service and house it.

My remaining years at Yale as a consultant will be dedicated to trying to find some of these needed millions of dollars and also attempting to concentrate our acquisitions in depth in the fields where we are already strong. I would hope that our area programs may be concentrated in fewer areas than we are at present attempting to cover. Interests and fields of study shift and change in popularity from decade to decade, but I believe that we as librarians should resist, with judgment, being pushed all over the map. The great universities on the Eastern seaboard should divide up the fields of knowledge (especially the more esoteric fields), as should similar institutions in the South, the Midwest and on the Pacific Coast. Then our available funds will go much further and we will have richer and more efficient libraries and the search for knowledge will progress more effectively.

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# Felix Reichmann and the Development of The Cornell Library

STEPHEN A. McCARTHY

BOOK SELECTION IN MOST LARGE university libraries is a task in which many members of the faculty and library staff participate. The degree of participation varies widely and in many cases is determined by the interests, energy and persistence of an individual. In the libraries of professional and special schools, selection is frequently one of the major responsibilities of the senior members of the library staff, with such faculty advice and consultation as may be proffered or sought. Similarly in collections specialized as to subject, area or language, for which there are qualified curators or bibliographers on the library staff, the selection responsibility is commonly a major assignment. Because of the assistance it may bring forth and as a matter of good relations with its clientele, the library is always receptive to suggestions from faculty members, students, visiting scholars and other interested persons who take the trouble to recommend items for acquisition. The purpose of this paper is not to slight or overlook these valued contributions to the development of the Cornell University Libraries, but rather to concentrate on the efforts of one member of the library staff who has been in a key position to influence a major part of the Libraries' book selection activities.

Felix Reichmann came to Cornell in the spring of 1947 as Acquisitions Librarian. His background as a European bookseller included apprentice experience in bookshops in several European capitals and fifteen years of professional experience as a bookseller in Vienna after he had taken his doctorate in history of art at the University of Vienna. Shortly after coming to this country in the early 1940's he enrolled in the Graduate Library School of the

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University of Chicago and earned his MA in Librarianship. With this as his formal preparation for a career in American librarianship, he served in several libraries in Pennsylvania and then as a staff member of the Library of Congress, principally assigned to the postwar acquisitions activities of the LC. Reichmann thus brought to Cornell a rich and diverse background in the European book trade as well as formal training and experience in American librarianship.

Reichmann joined the Cornell Library staff as one of the first appointees in a program designed to rebuild the library staff, reinvigorate the library collections, and produce a reasonably adequate library plant. Cornell, in common with most university libraries, had depended in the years preceding World War II on faculty book selection as the principal means of developing the library's collections. With the return of the faculty from wartime service, and with the greatly increased influx of students, it became apparent very shortly that, with some notable exceptions, the library collections would not be built up if they were dependent on faculty selection. In the first forty years of its existence, the Cornell Library had made remarkable progress due primarily to the interest, influence and support of Cornell's first President, Andrew D. White. Given the momentum of that tremendous start, plus the continuing interest and support of several strong men in the University, the growth and strengthening of the libraries carried on until about 1920. There ensued a period of twenty to twenty-five years in which the Library did not receive the attention it merited and required either in the form of financial support or of strong faculty and staff effort. The result was a collection of about a million and a quarter volumes overall, with certain areas of very great strength, far more modest collections in many other areas, and very meager collections in many areas that were to become of prime importance to the University in the succeeding years. The University administration recognized, at least in a general way, what the library situation was and realized that serious and sustained attention to it was required. The University community as a whole perhaps had less appreciation of what was needed, since it was accustomed to the conditions in which it found itself.

For book funds the Cornell Library had been largely dependent on the income from endowments but there was also a small supplemental appropriation from general University funds. The word "supplemental" is used advisedly, because the appropriation was so regarded by both the library staff and the University administration.

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In this atmosphere, and in view of the relatively modest endowment income available, increased book funds were an immediate problem. It had been the practice at Cornell to wait until endowment income had been earned and credited to the library account before any of it could be spent. After exploration of this situation, and in view of the inability of the Library to undertake an acquisition program that could in any sense be considered adequate, the recommendation was made that the Library be permitted to spend its endowment income in advance of the actual crediting of that income to the library account. Thus, in one year it was possible to increase book expenditures by almost 100 percent. The practice of spending endowment income in anticipation has since been accepted as standard procedure.

With the postwar pressures on the faculty and with some increase in library book funds, it became possible through personal work with individual faculty members and departments to arrange, sometimes at their request and sometimes at the suggestion of the Library, to transfer all or a major part of the selection responsibility in the humanities and the social sciences to the staff of the central University Library. In a few departments where there were interested faculty members who wished to continue their book selection activities, no attempt to discourage them was made but an effort was undertaken to keep this book selection activity under surveillance to be sure that it was not sporadic. This continues to be the practice at Cornell, with the understanding that faculty recommendations are encouraged and welcomed at all times but the Library does not wait for faculty action, rather it goes ahead and takes the initiative whenever this seems to be indicated.

After a year as Acquisitions Librarian, to which was added the duty of coordinating the work of acquisitions and cataloging, Reichmann was made Assistant Director for Technical Services in 1948. This may properly be considered as the beginning of his major contribution to the development of the Cornell Libraries.

In reorganizing the book selection activities of the Library, one of Reichmann's first moves was an attempt to cover adequately the current publishing output. The means he employed for this purpose was a subscription to the proof slips of the Library of Congress which became one of the basic selection tools. These slips were examined and selections in the humanities, the social sciences and general works were made on the spot. Appropriate slips were set aside for review

and consideration by the librarians of several special collections and departmental libraries as part of this process. This became an established weekly procedure which gave Cornell far better coverage of the current publishing output, as represented by the cataloging of the Library of Congress, than it had ever had before.

With this portion of current publishing covered, Reichmann moved on to regular weekly, fortnightly and monthly reading of the current national bibliographies of the major countries of Western Europe. The procedure followed was similar, with direct selections made in the fields covered by Reichmann himself and with references to other members of the library staff and, in some cases, members of the faculty for titles and subjects appropriate to special collections and departmental libraries. This procedure has continued down to the present and is now routine.

From the outset, a sharp distinction was made between the selection of current publications and older, out-of-print and rare material. With only occasional exceptions, purchase of this type of material was made only after consultation with appropriate faculty members or members of the library staff. It was clearly recognized that special knowledge and experience should be brought to bear in this area if funds were to be wisely used, and Reichmann had no hesitation in approaching any member of the University community whose opinion he considered relevant. In this way, significant acquisition patterns were developed and carried out. Reichmann took the initiative in this since he had immediate access to all of the catalogs and announcements coming from booksellers and publishers.

But Cornell did not wait for dealers to offer materials that it was seeking. It became clear almost at the outset that Reichmann had stored up a knowledge of dealers and their specialties and interests which could not be found in any directory or guidebook. This information proved invaluable. He was able many times to locate and secure books and sets of journals which had long been sought in certain markets unsuccessfully, but which he was able to produce because he knew where the publication was most likely to be found. In some cases, this was as simple as writing an airmail letter to the publisher; in many cases, it meant exploiting personal knowledge, acquaintance and friendship. As members of the faculty became aware of the success which Reichmann frequently had in securing material that was remote and difficult of access, he received many more requests from them to try to find materials which were normally con-

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sidered unavailable. In many instances, it was possible to secure this material; in many others, of course, it could not be done.

Another aspect of Reichmann's operations which may be noted was his almost uncanny judgment as to the prices which should be paid for various publications. Naturally, we have all had to adjust our sights upwards over the years in these matters, but it is still true that Reichmann was a far better judge than many of the rest of us as to the reasonableness of a given price. He also manifested on many occasions remarkable ingenuity and effectiveness in persuading dealers to extend special discounts, to adjust prices or to find some unusual way to bring off a deal which, at the outset, might have seemed hopeless.

Reichmann also introduced at Cornell the use of the standing order with certain publishers or groups of publishers or for certain types of publications. One of the first of these was to place a standing order with all American university presses. Another notable step to build up the collection was a complete canvass of all states to obtain backfiles and current issues of historical society publications.

Over a period of time Reichmann developed a plan by which he formed small committees which meet weekly to review and pool information on current orders. Such groups cover the physical sciences and mathematics, the social sciences, and the fine arts. Similar committees deal with current popular reading and with all new serial subscriptions. This device has not only served to control duplication, but it has also developed a spirit of cooperation and understanding between librarians representing different but related subject fields. Working with the reference staff, Reichmann took as his own specialty the bibliographic resources and he is largely responsible for developing at Cornell, on a very good foundation, what is now a formidable bibliographic apparatus.

Cornell had only a modest exchange program over the years because the University did not have a substantial volume of publications to be offered in exchange, except in the field of agriculture. The materials published at the University and by the Cornell University Press were used advantageously for foreign exchange. It became apparent a number of years ago, however, that something considerably more ambitious in the way of exchange was required if Cornell was to acquire the volume of publications from certain countries, especially Russia, that were wanted. After lengthy negotiations, the first exchange in which Cornell undertook to purchase substantial

blocks of current material issued by commercial publishers for exchange purposes was worked out by Reichmann. This same device has been extended considerably in subsequent years, and it has proved to be a valuable source of material which would not otherwise be available.

Despite his lack of familiarity with the Orient, Reichmann has been of inestimable value to the faculty members and bibliographers developing the collections in these fields. He has been ever alert to the possibility of securing materials and out of his experience has brought forward many suggestions for sources and types of material which otherwise might have gone unnoticed. In this way, Reichmann has made a major contribution to the development of the Wason Collection covering China and Southeast Asia. He has similarly taken a major responsibility for the development of the collection dealing with Africa and, for many years, he covered the Latin American field. As bibliographers have come to the library staff in some of these specialized fields, his concern has been at a somewhat higher level, attempting to make sure that the Library secured the desired coverage, without his being directly involved in individual purchases and negotiations.

If one were to try to characterize briefly Reichmann's contribution in book selection at Cornell, there are two things that should be emphasized: the first is the very broad and yet detailed knowledge of sources and of the book trade and of the most effective ways of dealing with them, and the second is the application of method to any project which is undertaken. The first contribution is of the greatest value, and can only be duplicated by a person who has a similar background and interest, but the second can be applied in any library. If a library formulates an acquisition program even though it is fuzzy, it can then proceed to carry out this policy in a methodical, thorough-going and continuing manner. This is the great difference between book selection conducted by a man of Reichmann's stature and ability as compared with book selection by an amateur who will make great forays from time to time but who then permits periods to intervene in which no activity occurs. The program which Reichmann has been largely instrumental in developing at Cornell is a methodical day-by-day, week-by-week and month-by-month system. This kind of program, over a period of years, is bound to yield more significant results than even the most brilliant forays.

In 1964 Cornell was able to recognize formally what had long



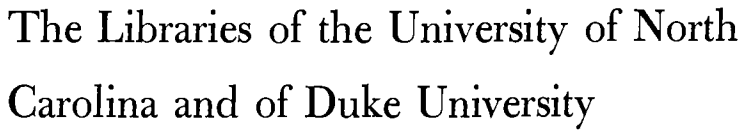
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been apparent to many of us, namely, that Reichmann as Assistant Director of Technical Services and as informal chief of book selection was carrying two full-time jobs which proved to be too great a burden if both jobs were to be carried out at the high level which he sets for himself. At that time it was possible to relieve Reichmann of the administrative responsibility for directing the work of the Technical Services and to permit him to concentrate as a staff officer, serving as the chief book selection man, in the Cornell Library system. He functions now with a secretary and a bibliographer, as a staff officer primarily concerned with the development of the collections in the humanities and the social sciences, but by no means limited to these areas and extending very substantial influence over the development of the book collections as a whole. During the period of Reichmann's service to date the library holdings have more than doubled and there is every prospect of his continuing to participate in and monitor the book selection at Cornell until the collection has tripled in size.

Cornell has been very fortunate to have Felix Reichmann as its chief book selection officer for the past nineteen years.

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AND

THERE ARE FEW PLACES IN OUR library world where two great universities, so diverse in origin, in history, and in development, are currently so closely coordinated as are those at Chapel Hill and at Durham, North Carolina. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, chartered in 1789, is said to be the first state university of our country. Its library dates from 1795. Duke University and its library date from 1924, although its antecedents go back to 1838. Insofar as the two libraries are concerned, the disparity of age is an illusion; as university libraries, their history before 1900 is of little consequence.

Despite its long history, the Library of the University of North Carolina was first taken seriously by the man who gave most of his working life to it, Louis R. Wilson. His first annual report, for the year 1901, marks the beginning of professional librarianship in the State, as well as in the University. In that year the Library comprised some 38,742 volumes; its budget, recorded for the first time, amounted to \$2600.01 for all purposes. This is the basis upon which a great university library to serve a genuine university was to be built. The vagaries of the early hand-to-mouth development of the library's collections have been carefully documented by Wilson.

The most important landmarks in the development of the University Library prior to 1900 include the merging of three library collections into one in 1886. All through the early history of the University, there

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LIBRARY TRENDS

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were two student organizations, namely the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies. Each of these organizations had brought together a small library collection for the use of its members. In 1886, an agreement was struck under which the two collections were merged with the University collection, and the combined libraries became the Library of the University of North Carolina, endowed by the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies. Each of the three elements was to provide a part of the necessary funding for the maintenance of the collections. In 1894, the University for the first time appointed a full-time librarian under the direction of a faculty library supervisor. Prior to 1901, various members of the faculty and administrative officers served as part-time librarians. The increase in the collections during this period stemmed mainly from this merger and such gifts as the University Library was able to win from distinguished friends. As early as 1899, Henry Weil was among the first to set an ever-increasing pattern of cash gifts to the University for expansion of the Library resources. His gift of \$1,000 was an early example of the numerous benefactions which followed, leading to an endowment available to the Library which enables it to supplement State funds by as much as \$100,000 a year at the present time.

With the appointment of L. R. Wilson in 1901, the University Library began an unbroken period of thirty-one years under his administration during which it grew progressively through three library buildings and the transition from a college library of little significance to a university library, one of the great leaders of the entire southeastern region.

In the first ten years of this period, the University Library's collections grew in volumes from 38,742 in 1901 to 60,342 in 1911. At that time, the Universities of Virginia and Texas alone among southern institutions surpassed it in size. With intelligent foresight, Wilson made a particular effort to build up a strong collection of journals. His goal during this time was to establish the basic skeleton of the larger collection he foresaw. This period also saw the growth of the endowment funds, leading to a total of \$55,000 by 1911. It also saw the legal and complete deposit of the two society libraries, then amounting to 12,550 volumes. For the first time, the work of re-cataloging the library, according to the best known methods of that time, was undertaken and accomplished in large part. The annual budget of the University Library grew from the initial \$2600 to \$16,669. The sources of revenue for the library budget were derived

from University funds assigned from student fees assessed (at \$4.00 per student), University appropriations, and the income from the endowment. At the end of his first ten years, Wilson made a number of serious recommendations looking toward the future of the Library. First, he recommended steady increases in the endowment fund. He foresaw the difficulties of obtaining public support and at a very early date began his long-range program of developing the support which he knew the Library would require. The second recommendation had to do with personnel, where he could readily see the inadequacies. At this point in time, the Library was reasonably well-housed, and he turned his attention to its internal organization. His next recommendation had to do with training for librarianship. In this he was far ahead of his time, for his life-long interest in perfecting the profession of librarianship found little scope for development in the early days of North Carolina. He saw it as the University's function to be the prime agency for preparing personnel throughout the State in every field, and he was greatly concerned about the State making provision for libraries in schools without in any way providing for staffing them. As early as the summer of 1904, Wilson initiated a course for public and school librarians. This period from 1901 to 1911 is characterized best perhaps as one of consolidation and of establishing a base. The University administration assumed definite form with the schools of law, medicine, and pharmacy, the Graduate School, liberal arts and scientific departments developing from 1900 to 1903. It was then that the administrative organization of both the University and the Library emerged from the inchoate condition which had largely characterized them earlier.

In 1921, Dr. Wilson was able to summarize twenty years of operations, describing a library quite different from the one reported earlier. The library staff initially consisting of Dr. Wilson, as librarian, and two student assistants had increased to eight full-time staff members and two student assistants. The book collection had grown from 38,593 to 101,503. The Library was now housed in the Carnegie building, much larger than the earlier Smith Hall Library, while special libraries, including a Law Library in Smith Hall and others in Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, Medicine, Rural Social Science, Pharmacy, Physics and Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Mathematics had all been started. Expenditures for all library purposes had increased from \$2600 to \$45,000. Some of the great collections had been started, most notably the North Carolina Collection.

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The Library's book collection was now beyond the 100,000 mark and Dr. Wilson notes that it was one of five of that size in the South. Once more he made strong recommendations concerning the internal and service aspects of the Library's work. He trumpeted the clarion call for more space, a larger building. He predicted a more rapid rate of growth for the next ten years and emphasized the fundamental service function of the University Library to the whole State. He fully understood the importance of the North Carolina Collection and its development and cannily planned it as a bellwether to lead other funds and great collections to the University. He again declared the need for training in librarianship at the University as a service needed not only within the State but throughout the South. He had already initiated a variety of programs designed to promote the extension functions of the University and its Library, recognizing the importance of the Library's collections as a State-wide resource. This period of ten years may be categorized as one of further consolidation, of broadening the base, and of initiating wider ranging services to the State.

The third decade of Wilson's direction saw the full flowering of his early plans. The ten years from 1921 to 1932, in spite of the depression, brought the University Library to the true level of a great university library for its time. The reports of those ten years are heavily seeded with notes of distinctive collections and important gifts to the University Library. In this period, the North Carolina Collection became great and established its position as one of the finest resources of its kind in the country. The Rare Book collection was given its first great impulse through the gift by the Hanes Foundation of the Hunter Collection of manuscripts and documents, added to an earlier purchase of three hundred and sixty incunabula. Some libraries were purchased and others came as gifts. In each case, this added large groups of materials important to the full extension of a university library collection, among others the C. Alphonso Smith and Pendleton King libraries of language and literature, the William Richardson Davie memorial, the geology library of Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt, the law library of Dean Lucius Polk McGehee, the sociology collection of Franklin H. Giddings, the Archibald Henderson collection of American drama. A number of new endowment funds were also initiated during this period.

In October of 1929, the new University Library building was occupied, once more enabling the University Library to set its markers

far ahead. The ceremonies connected with the move into the new building were made the occasion for an all-out drive for collections and funds, with notable results. Materials and money flowed freely into the Library from friends whose devotion could only have grown out of the persistence of L. R. Wilson's attention to the Library over thirty years of personal effort. It was at this time that the Hanes Foundation established an endowment of \$30,000 for the study of the Origin and Development of the Book, in addition to the gift of whole collections purchased to establish the basic working collection in the Rare Book Room. Preston Davie gave \$5,000 to establish the William R. Davie Library Fund as an endowment for general purposes. Mr. and Mrs. John Sprunt Hill added an endowment of \$6,000 specifically for acquisition of North Caroliniana. The Alexander B. Andrews Fund was established as an endowment with \$1,000; another \$1,000 were given by A. N. Kistler and \$2,000 by the Institute for Research in Social Science for the improvement of the Southern Historical Collection. Innumerable collections of papers of great historical value were deposited in the Southern Historical Collection at that time. The University acquired its copy of the Breeches Bible. Dr. W. P. Jacocks presented ten Oriental manuscripts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. That year, 1928-29, was a high pinnacle in the development of the University Library. The Library then had a notable collection of rare books which was to be increased subsequently through the endowment of the Hanes Foundation. The North Carolina Collection had reached a very high level of completeness in its particular area. The Southern Historical Collection, then under the tireless guidance of deRoulhac Hamilton, was increasing by thousands of pieces annually. Planning for a *bona fide* professional library school was well on the way and soon assured. In September of 1931 the School of Library Science opened its doors with a full-size staff and thirty-five students. A grant of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Foundation made possible the inauguration of this school. The University Library was operating an extension library service and an alumni book club, thus carrying out one of Dr. Wilson's ever-present goals of reaching the people of the State through the University Library. He had periodically announced his goals and steadily worked year by year towards their accomplishment.

After thirty-one years of dedicated service, L. R. Wilson was faced with an undeniable call to organize a new library school at Chicago, and he made his decision to leave the University of North Carolina.

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He left a library of 235,000 volumes with periodical subscriptions numbering nearly 3500 as compared with 300 when he started. The staff had grown from one to twenty-three professionals. The North Carolina Collection alone accounted for 47,999 volumes, more than the total holdings of the entire University Library in 1901. The Southern Historical Collection, first recommended by Dr. Wilson in 1904 and endowed in 1930 by a grant of \$25,000 by Mrs. Graham Kenan, was already a notable success. He had seen the establishment of the Hanes Funds for the study of the Origin and Development of the Book. He had assured the opening of a graduate library school at the University and the provision of trained personnel. Through his constant efforts to provide services beyond the campus as well as to the University, he had made a place for the University Library throughout the State. He had seen the Library move from one room, almost from one shelf, to a full-sized University Library building good for at least ten more years of growth. He could indeed take his leave with grace and give way to a younger man he had himself brought into the field. He was succeeded by Robert B. Downs as Librarian of the University, and a new era was ushered in.

Following the departure of L. R. Wilson, Downs became the Acting Librarian in September of 1932. On July 1, 1933, he was appointed University Librarian. Downs inherited a sizeable enterprise in a period of minimum financial support. This country was in the throes of a deep depression period, and he was faced with a need to exercise great statesmanship and initiative even to maintain the status quo. Since the finances of the State and the University obviously were not going to be able to support the level of activity required to move the University Library to its rightful place, Robert Downs set out to develop every other possible means outside of the University. During the seven years of his tenure as head of the Library, many of the co-operative enterprises and independent funding sources of the University Library were pushed to their fullest expansion. The Friends of the Library, organized by Wilson, began its fruitful work under Downs. It acquired a Secretary in 1932-33 and set out to capitalize on the earlier years of extension development under Wilson. The General Education Board was tackled as a source of potential benefits for regional development. In 1932, it made a grant of \$30,000 to the University Library to build up its collection of bibliographic aids and to develop other bibliographic resources. It was under the impetus of this grant that the North Carolina Union Catalog was



started. Many of the great bibliographical tools were acquired at this time, numerous monumental sets were added to those already built up under Wilson, and the first great lot of Spanish plays was acquired. In 1934, the General Education Board supplied an additional \$12,500 to give increased expansion to the Union Catalog. With these funds, the author cards of Duke and North Carolina were exchanged and other academic and large public libraries were encouraged to contribute to the central catalog. The depository set of Library of Congress cards had been previously acquired, and augmented in 1926 by the addition of author cards from a number of other leading libraries of the country as an additional bibliographic resource. It was further expanded in the years '33, '34, and '35, when, with the Government's efforts to supply "made work" for students, the University Library was able to take advantage of low-cost manpower to extend considerably its control of the mass of manuscript materials assembled in the Southern Historical Collection and to develop a massive collection of state and federal documents. The great Hanes Collection of Incunabula was fully cataloged at this time, and the exchange program of the University Library was broadened to bring in additional materials without financial expense. In 1935, the General Education Board again made a generous grant of \$50,000 to North Carolina and Duke University jointly to extend cooperative interlocking library collections in a wide range of subject fields. Under Downs, the ever-closer cooperation between the two institutions reached a high point both in fact and in policy. It was during this period that mutual agreements were developed for a continuous flow of acquisitions information between the two institutions, for the distinctive assignment of subject areas to be developed in each library, for certain geographic limitations which each accepted and for many other mutually advantageous understandings. In the expenditure of this latest General Education Board grant, there was to be no unnecessary duplication; each institution was fully informed of every title acquired by the other, thus avoiding duplication. This was to be a specific effort to improve the resources of the Southeastern region by bringing in materials not otherwise available in the entire region.

Downs was one of the earliest to recognize the importance of regional resources and cooperative enterprise. He chaired a national committee in this field and has since published many notable contributions to the literature of librarianship based upon his early experience at North Carolina. The Library of the University of North

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Carolina itself benefited greatly through his understanding of the importance of combined action. He recognized and valued the broad support base that came from extension work by the University Library. He sought and found devices for meeting the problems resulting from minimal funding during the period of economic want. He was effective in increasing the understanding of a great Library's needs by potential important donors, and once having received these grants, he administered them in the most advantageous way. He was also blessed with some extraordinarily able people whose names deserve to be mentioned in connection with the development of specific areas above. The great outlines of the Hanes Collection appeared during this period, with particular credit due to O. V. Cook, who early saw the importance of the History of the Book and related collections as the basis for a rare book library. In another area, Wendell Smiley took hold of the documents collection, and brought it to a high point of development. The germs of the extensive microfilm collection of the records of the States were found in this effort. This extensive search-and-record undertaking was spearheaded by Professor William Sumner Jenkins whose work in this field has been nationally recognized. The collection of Spanish plays, now numbering well over 30,000, was due particularly to the efforts of one professor, William McKnight who, though not connected with the Library, precipitated the start of this great collection. Perhaps the most extensive effort of all was that of deRoulhac Hamilton. Under an endowment from Mrs. Sarah Kenan in 1930, his travel was first provided in perpetuity. Five years later the Carnegie Corporation moved to facilitate his efforts with a three-year grant of \$15,000 for travel. He covered some 300,000 miles, collecting at least a million pieces of manuscript material for the Southern Historical Collection. Thus, in a period of seven years, with minimal resources in money and maximum resources in ingenuity and personal endeavor, the University Library took a giant step forward which brought it to the next stage and to other critical problems.

In terms of State funding, the ten years from July 1929 to July 1939 were an unqualified disaster. Every academic institution suffered during the depression, and Carolina was not exempt. There was a fundamental difference, however, in the growth of the University and the growth of the Library. This was one of the basic problems set forth in the annual reports of Carl M. White during his short tenure as Librarian. Briefly, in 1928/29, although funding was modest, the Library expenditure for books was 3.8 percent of the University's

budget, or \$51,226. Ten years later, despite the depression, the University had grown considerably, but the Library spent only \$39,568 for books. This amounted to 1.8 percent of the University budget. For ten years the University Library was literally on the dole and losing ground each year. The Library's problems were no less in personnel and building space. This was a black period for collection building. Downs had bent his ingenuity to building without cash, and to promoting cooperation. Carl White collected a mass of relevant data to document the period of deterioration and presented an absolutely undeniable case for the Library's needs. He left after only two years to become Director of the University of Illinois Library.

Under the direction of Charles E. Rush, who served for thirteen years, the fiscal gains of the University Library were modest. There were, of course, events afoot in the world which affected library development and direction throughout the country. His period of tenure included the war years, when all the usual directions of growth were necessarily revised or even suspended. There was another powerful influence on the University system in the good health program initiated by the Trustees in 1944. A Medical Care Commission was appointed in 1945 which mapped a plan for medical care in the State and at the University involving federal, state and local funds amounting to over 200 million dollars by 1963. At the University itself, the medical campus evolved, including the hospital, schools of medicine, nursing, dentistry, and now many others. In the 1947 and 1949 biennia alone, the State invested 18 million dollars in the Health Center at Chapel Hill. For more than ten years, the drain on available funds in the State was so great for this purpose that there remained very little for others. To be sure, one might point out that other institutions were touched by many of the same influences. Yet one must always measure the total available income of the State. North Carolina is not high among the states in terms of income. These influences are cited only to point up the need for the Library to seek extraordinary means to achieve reasonable growth. The early years of state-wide service, the thoughtful cultivation of cooperative enterprise and a trio of outstanding special collections now moved ahead to provide a solid base for a more comprehensive program.

The North Carolina Collection, formally established in 1901, took a giant step with the addition of the Weeks Collection in 1918; following the subsequent deposit of the fine library of Bruce Cotten and a multitude of other private collections, it became an illustrious ex-

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ample of the all-inclusive State study center. This collection appealed to wealthy donors, and since these funds were mainly from private sources, they were relatively stable. From the earliest beginnings of this collection up to the time of his death, John Sprunt Hill provided continuing support for materials and funding. His gifts alone assure the future of North Carolina history for all time. There are three individuals who together gave more than a hundred years of devoted service to building up this great collection, Miss Mary L. Thornton, Mrs. Lyman A. Cotten, and the current head, William S. Powell.

The Southern Historical Collection is largely the creation of two notable historians, J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton and Dr. James W. Patton. This collection as a separate enterprise was launched in 1927, with Dr. Hamilton beginning what became his life work. His indefatigable collecting until 1951 resulted in well over two million manuscript items well organized for use. In the last three of his years, he remained as a consultant, after Dr. Patton became the Director in 1948. Dr. Patton followed the same path and has for nearly twenty years striven to match the herculean forays of his predecessor. The present holdings in the Manuscript Department number over 3.8 million. This is clearly one of the most notable collections of our Library and an outstanding one among its kind.

The brightest star of our Rare Book Collection is the Hanes Collection of Incunabula and the History of Printing. Initiated by Dr. Frederic M. Hanes, but supported through the years by virtually every member of the large Hanes family, this collection has become one of the most extensive found in any state university library of our country. Its development attracted many other like-minded donors of rare books, notably Henry Hoyt, William A. Whitaker, Archibald Henderson, Dr. A. B. Hunter, and W. P. Jacocks, to name only a few.

Influence of another kind is found in the long series of gifts of money and materials. From the first cash endowment of \$1,000 by Henry Weil to the latest and greatest, the Whitaker estate endowment of over \$650,000, there is a span of sixty-seven years. Throughout that time, the revenues from gifts and income used for library materials have varied from 10 percent to 40 percent of total expenditures, but there has been no lapse or decrease. The effect of such funds may not always be beneficial. There is always a question as to the effect other sources of income may have on appropriating bodies, and the evidence of funding up to 1953-54 seems to indicate that the State did not carry its full share of the load. Seen from another point of view,

however, without these additional sources of income, the University Library simply could not conceivably have served the academic programs in being.

In 1954, when Dr. Andrew Horn came to Chapel Hill, funding for library materials resulted in expenditures for the year of \$185,289 for books, periodicals, and binding. Although this amount seemed modest to him, he had to swallow a bitter pill a year later when the biennial budget reduced the State's contributions by some \$25,000 for each of two years. His decision to leave Carolina to return to his native California in 1957 was predictable. He did not leave, however, without providing the solid basis of facts which left the assurance of a healthier budget for the following biennium. Thus the new librarian, Dr. Jerrold Orne, came to the scene with a more rational base for building up a great library collection. To conclude the financial review, expenditures for library materials in Horn's last year amounted to \$139,350. In 1964/65, for the same purposes, the University Library spent \$600,924, of which \$82,669 were derived from funds not appropriated. In 1964/65 for the first time since Duke University's Library began, the University of North Carolina had a larger book budget than Duke. In this same period the University Library reached its millionth volume and, in fact, passed the next half-million.

One final and most important element in collection building, however, was added by Orne, the assurance of overall collection planning. In 1958, Dr. Harry Bergholz joined the Library staff as Chief Bibliographer. Beginning with early years in the teeming book world of Berlin, Dr. Bergholz completed an extensive educational training in western European languages and literature before being caught up in the maelstrom of World War II. After the war, he moved to the University of Michigan, where he taught in the German Department for some ten years. Seeking broader fields for his extensive book knowledge, he then added library school training to his already illustrious academic record and joined the staff at North Carolina as its first genuine Chief Bibliographer. In the eight years since that time, Dr. Bergholz has led a small corps of faculty, librarians, and young graduate students to the establishment of a broad but minutely planned collection development. Special assignments of funds for extensive research files, allotments to fill gaps in broken files held, one-time allocations to extend a particular area, and the development of a long-range growth pattern—these are all grist for his mill. The faculty have learned to depend upon him for good counsel; the Li-

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library depends upon him for thorough analysis and for his extensive working relationships with the faculty. And in our step-by-step planning for building the Library collections, he is forming the nucleus of what must inevitably be a body of bibliographic experts representing the entire range of subject fields important to the University.

These then mark the influences and illustrate the path of trends current and future. Carolina starts with a long historical base, of which more than a hundred years has only historical significance. Some sixty years and six librarians later, the University Library has attained maturity as a research library. The record of growth is tortuous and anguished, as was that of the University. For over a decade, the Library had short shrift from the State and the University. It is to the credit of each of the Librarians that they left as distinguished a record as they did. It is equally a credit to the numerous private benefactors of the Library that a measure of greatness was achieved. For many years the Library operated at subsistence levels only; this left gaps in the collections which even today we struggle to fill. In this same period the University lost some of its ablest librarians to other, less financially straitened institutions.

It was not until 1957, with state and library funding more than doubled and with a change of administration of the University, that the Library entered a period of fruitful administrative understanding and support. President William Friday, Chancellor William Aycock, and Dean James Godfrey, each in his own way, made it possible for the Library to move further in eight years than it had in the previous eighty. The University as a whole, of course, was rapidly expanding, and the Library has received its proportionate share of attention and resources.

The influences that have brought the University of North Carolina Library to its present level of regional eminence are fundamentally the same as those which affected many other institutions. The differences are variants of history, of place and personalities. It is clear that a few strong personalities can have a powerful effect, either inside or outside of the Library. It is clear that strong and consistent financial support is essential, and that the means of achieving this are varied. It is clear from the record that valiant battles have been waged against limited vision, modest resources, and political weakness. It is possibly because of these that the most distinctive mark of the University Library, its cooperative development with Duke University's Library, flourished. This coordination is now so completely de-

signed that it is impossible to consider the future without this interdependence. This is all the more remarkable when one considers the totally different chronology of the developing Duke University Library.

### *Duke University Library*

When Duke University was created in 1924, it inherited from its parent institution, Trinity College, a library of about 80,000 volumes. While a collection of such size was respectable for a local denominational college, it was obviously inadequate to support the program of a university. During the four decades that have followed, the Library has grown from this inherited nucleus to 1,716,855 volumes and 3,800,000 manuscripts; its holdings include 25,505 current serial publications, 150,000 microtext and other uncataloged items available for use, and many special collections, some of them distinguished.

To the holdings of the Trinity College Library in 1887 were added the book collections of the Columbian and Hesperian literary societies. The two societies had begun to assemble their libraries about mid-century. At the time of the consolidation the combined collections totaled 10,000 volumes, a considerable number of which in time were eliminated as duplicates. The new president of the college, John F. Crowell, who supervised the merger, was named "librarian-in-chief" by the faculty and held this post for four years, during which he "recorded" all the books and began a vigorous campaign to increase their number. Crowell also introduced football to the college and holds the distinction of being the only librarian and/or president of Trinity College or Duke University to coach the football team.

Stephen B. Weeks, the distinguished historian and bibliographer, was appointed librarian in 1892 and joined Crowell in building up the library by increasing purchases and securing more gifts from friends. When Weeks moved on in 1893 and Crowell a year later, the new president, John C. Kilgo, and Professors John Spencer Bassett and William P. Few, who later became president, took the lead in developing the library. A library fee of \$2 per student, initiated in 1893/94, provided the first regular book fund.

The Duke University Library is indebted to four generations of the Duke family. The family first assisted in establishing a college in its home town, and later founded a university, the importance of which was to transcend local, denominational, and even regional boundaries.

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The funds the family provided for the University, though large, were finite; and, while the University has been spared appearing before economy-minded legislative committees, the Library's efforts to secure funds for books had often to give way to competing claims.

Washington Duke, patriarch of the family whose name the University bears, gave \$85,000 to encourage the move of Trinity College from Randolph County to Durham in 1892. In 1899 Washington's son, Benjamin N. Duke, donated \$50,000 to the college, one-half of which was for the library. The next year his brother, James Buchanan Duke, gave a new library building, and while it was under construction, added \$10,000 for the purchase of books.

In accepting the building at the dedication, President Kilgo said that among the equipment needed by any college that fulfills its mission "the book has the chief place and in the future must be the centre about which all college work shall move."<sup>1</sup> He kept the library needs before the friends of the college and in 1899 encouraged the formation of the Trinity College Library Association to promote an interest in books and culture and to enrich the library. During the sixteen years of his presidency the annual fee fund per student was doubled.

When the first full-time librarian, Joseph P. Breedlove, was appointed in 1898, the library contained about 11,000 volumes. Construction of the library building, and the enthusiastic guidance during the next two decades of men like Presidents Kilgo and Few, and Professors Bassett, William K. Boyd, and Randolph G. Adams, resulted in solid growth of the collection. Establishment of endowed funds for books, gifts of special collections, and increase of the fee fund highlighted development before 1924. While the building was under construction, Washington Duke's sister-in-law, Miss Annie Roney, started the first named special collection of books with a gift of \$1,000 for the purchase of books on Shakespeare. Seven endowment funds, the largest \$4,250, were established before 1924 in memory of professors and alumni of the college for the purchase of materials in designated fields.

The first substantial gift of books was a general collection of several thousand volumes, containing much southern Americana, given by Dr. and Mrs. Dred Peacock of High Point in memory of their daughter, Ethel Carr Peacock. Mrs. John M. Webb gave the 2,100 volume library of her husband who was for many years headmaster of the preparatory school at Bell Buckle, Tennessee. Among the professorial



collections received by the library were those of William F. Gill, W. T. Gannaway, James G. Wolfe, J. F. Heitman and Albert M. Shipp.

Shortly after President Few was installed as president in 1910, he called attention in his annual report to the importance of collecting books and other materials illustrating the history and literature of the South, emphasizing that this was an area in which a donor could make a contribution to the region. As a matter of fact, the Trinity College Historical Society had begun the collection of manuscripts in a small way in 1894 under the leadership of Bassett. After the turn of the century, Boyd's sustained emphasis upon the value of written records stirred the Society to greater action in collecting, and eventually led to the founding in the early 1920's of the George Washington Flowers Memorial Collection of Southern Americana.

Although Trinity's book collection was small in 1924, it was a good college library. Its transformation into a teaching *and* research collection began with the creation of the University. Basic to the transformation was money. Duke's funds were modest indeed by present-day standards; however, throughout the decade of the 1930's, when a dollar bought a lot, the library spent an average of \$135,000 a year for books. During three of the blackest years of the depression, the average was \$190,000.

The pattern of distribution of appropriated book funds, developed in the 1930's, insured broad participation in book selection: from twenty to thirty percent was divided by formula among the departments and spent for books recommended by the faculty; the remainder of the book funds—the major portion—was reserved (1) for periodicals and continuations; (2) for the acquisition of research materials too expensive or too broad in scope to be bought on departmental allocations; (3) for staff use in developing the reference and bibliographical collections and for filling gaps. The departmental allocations have stimulated faculty to remain interested in strengthening library holdings in their special fields. The periodicals-continuation fund has encouraged faculty to recommend new and important journals; the other two funds, supplemented by endowment funds, gifts, and occasional foundation grants, generally have insured the availability of money for research materials, special collections and expensive sets.

While money was essential for the growing Duke library of forty years ago, equally essential was faculty interest and guidance. The

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faculty of the college in 1924 included distinguished and bookminded scholars and a group of administrative officers who realized there could be no university without a strong library. Those men and women were aware, moreover, that great book collections are not developed overnight. Although the library building was already crowded in 1924, and the buildings on the new campus would not be ready for five years, buying activity intensified, and the book fund was increased from \$21,000 in 1924/25 to \$155,000 in 1929/30.

Several professors who were studying abroad arranged for the acquisition of special libraries, files of journals and monographs in their fields of interest. Professor W. T. Laprade, who spent 1926/27 in England, was given \$10,000 for book purchases with which he acquired many of the basic sources for the study of British history. In the following year, Professor E. M. Carroll was in Paris on a similar mission, selecting materials in the fields of French and German history and politics. The efforts of Professors John Tate Lanning and J. Fred Rippey led to the acquisition in 1928 of the Peruvian Collection of 3,000 titles relating to all phases of Latin American Life. Professor Lanning, in South America the next year on a Guggenheim fellowship, supplemented the Peruvian Collection by extensive purchases and, in addition, secured as gifts or on exchange hundreds of books and documents from university libraries, public ministries, and individuals. Meanwhile, Professor A. M. Webb, Chairman of the Romance Language Department, had negotiated the purchase of the 11,000 volume library of Professor Gustave Lanson, noted French scholar and critic. Rich in standard works of modern French authors and in literary criticism, this purchase did much to raise the level of the library from collegiate to university standing in the area of French literature. Simultaneously Professors Paull F. Baum, Allan H. Gilbert, and Newman I. White, of the Department of English were laying a solid foundation for the library's holdings in English literature and related fields; new members of the department, Professors Clarence Gohdes and Jay B. Hubbell, were giving similar attention to American literature. Professor W. H. Glasson and his colleagues were at the same time developing political science and economics, for which department Professor Robert R. Wilson was instrumental in securing the private library of Professor Leo Strisower, President of the Institut de Droit Internationale, consisting of monographs and periodicals in international law and relations dating from the seventeenth century.

In the sciences the men most prominently associated with development of the collections were Professors Paul M. Gross, chemistry; Hugo L. Blomquist and Paul J. Kramer, botany; Arthur S. Pearse and George T. Hargitt, zoology; Clarence Korstian, forestry; J. Miller Thomas, mathematics; Walter M. Nielsen, physics; and Walter Seeley, engineering. The acquisition of files of scientific journals, publications of academies and learned societies, and monograph series received their close attention with such success that when Charles H. Brown tested the journal holdings of American research libraries in 1943 in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany and physiology, Duke ranked fifteenth in the country.<sup>2</sup>

The 2,500 volume private library of the late Professor Karl Holl of the University of Berlin, emphasizing European church history through the Reformation, was purchased for the Divinity School Library in 1926; the next year it acquired the library of another Berlin professor, Dr. Graf von Baudissin, whose collection of 2,500 volumes was strong in materials in Hebrew and Old Testament. These two collections and the theological material in the General Library stacks became the nucleus of the Divinity School Library when it was formed in 1930. Eleven years later the collection contained 33,000 volumes.

Early in 1930, as the University geared for the move to the new campus and to a necessarily expanded operation, a faculty director of libraries was appointed "to coordinate the libraries of the University and to promote their development."<sup>3</sup> Dr. W. K. Boyd, Professor of History, served in that capacity from 1930 to 1934. Boyd's dual responsibility was to secure as rapidly as possible a book collection which would enable the new university to engage in a full program of graduate teaching and research, to build up a library staff and to supervise organization of new special libraries to serve the rapidly growing departments. To assist the director and the staff, the Library Council, an advisory body which had evolved from the old Library Committee, of which Boyd was for many years chairman, was re-organized by the Executive Committee of the Trustees to include nine faculty members representing all of the major divisions of the University.

Harvie Branscomb, Professor of Theology, succeeded Boyd and was director to 1941, when the post was discontinued. Mr. Breedlove continued as librarian of the General Library, until his retirement in

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1939. He was succeeded by John J. Lund, who resigned after four years as University Librarian, at which time Breedlove returned temporarily to active duty. In 1946 Benjamin E. Powell became University Librarian.

When the new campus was occupied in August and September of 1930, the libraries contained 192,915 volumes. New space was provided there for the already existing libraries of Chemistry, Engineering, and Law, and for the new libraries of Biology-Forestry, Divinity, Medicine, and Physics (Mathematics was joined with Physics in 1938).

The Law Library maintained a reading room from 1903 to 1930, where its book collection, which contained 4,000 volumes in 1927, was shelved. Professor Bryan Bolich assumed responsibility in 1927 for systematically developing that library while continuing to teach, and in two years added 7,000 volumes. With the coming of Law Librarian William R. Roalfe in 1930, book funds were generous enough to enable the library to grow to 43,000 volumes by 1932. Marianna Long has been Librarian since Roalfe's resignation in 1946.

The foundation of the Medical Center Library was laid in 1928 to 1930 during the same "book buyers' market" that enabled great book and journal strength to be added to all the campus libraries with a minimum number of dollars. Dean Wilburt C. Davison was given \$100,000 in 1927 as an initial sum for the purchase of books. After having made lists of the medical journals in several established medical school libraries, he sent them to specialist friends in every branch of medicine and asked them to mark each title "necessary," "desirable," or "useless." Those marked "necessary" and "desirable" were included on his second list which went to book dealers inviting quotations. Dean Davison then put a wad of money in his pocket and went to Europe to visit book centers in Amsterdam, Berlin, Leipzig, Paris, and London. His canvass of dealers and his visits were phenomenally successful in that long runs of the basic journals were acquired, and in 1930 the library opened with 20,000 volumes. Meanwhile, a medical librarian had been employed in 1929 and given desk and shelf space in a basement room off the steam tunnel that connects most of the buildings of the Woman's College. There the incoming books and journals for the Medical Library were processed. The collection was further strengthened by several gifts, including the personal library of medical and public health books of Dr. J.

Howell Way of Waynesville, North Carolina, and the 5,000 volume library of books and journals of the Georgia Medical Association secured by Richard H. Shryock, then Professor of History.

The Woman's College Library collection, which was started *de novo* in 1930, is now an open-shelf liberal arts collection of 150,000 volumes.

Early decisions of the faculty and administration to limit the teaching and research interests of the University enabled strong book collections to be assembled with the funds available. With hard cash on hand during the depression years, the faculty, working closely always with the head of the Order Department, were able to acquire important journals, learned society publications, European academy publications, and monograph series, frequently in large blocks, the order of which has long since disappeared from the book markets.

With the appointment, however, of new members of the faculty having broad and diverse interests within the fields of Duke's concentration, it became obvious that the Library could not become strong enough with University appropriations alone to nurture all of the research that would be undertaken. Director Boyd sought assistance therefore by creating in 1930 the Library Associates—a group of selected friends of the University who, it was hoped, would identify themselves with certain fields and assist in developing book collections for them. But the depression was settling in and the organization languished. Branscomb revived the "associates" idea in 1935 as the present Friends of the Library. He also investigated the possibility of a reciprocal arrangement which would permit Duke scholars to use the nearby University of North Carolina Library, thereby avoiding the necessity of duplicating scarce and expensive books and journals. Robert Downs, Librarian of the University of North Carolina, had envisioned similar cooperation, so the idea quickly took root and became University endorsed and sponsored, with immediate economies to each institution. Important by-products of cooperation between the libraries were the foundation grants for cooperative book purchases, which have been described by Jerrold Orne.

Although the Library's first two decades of active life embraced a depression and a world war, it was a period of significant growth. A solid foundation was laid, important decisions were made, and special strength came in the form of gifts. The George Washington Flowers Collection, honoring the name of a devoted friend of Trinity College and for many years a Trustee, was formalized and given per-

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manent funding in the form of an endowment by the sons and daughter of Colonel Flowers. The major contributors to the fund were Mr. William W. Flowers in 1941 and President Robert L. Flowers eleven years later. The collection was informally started in the 1920's as Mr. W. W. Flowers encouraged Dr. Boyd with cash gifts of money for purchases, to accelerate his assembling of books, manuscripts, newspapers, and other materials of the southern region. The faculty and staff of those years remember well the old pickup trucks, loaded with printed materials and manuscripts to be inspected, which Dr. Boyd's "scavengers" periodically backed up to the freight entrance of the library. The Professor's uncanny ability to smell out the choice items constantly amazed his friends and annoyed the agents, but they kept coming. After Dr. Boyd's death in 1938, Professor Robert H. Woody directed the collecting of southern Americana until 1948, when the first full-time director was appointed. By 1965 the Flowers fund had brought into the library more than two and a half million items, which included 72,000 books, 2,238,000 manuscripts, and 260,000 newspapers. The Flowers newspaper collection, which Bassett started and Boyd continued, covers two centuries, is one of the most extensive assembled anywhere, and constitutes a major resource. Two other areas of unique strength in the collection are Confederate imprints and Civil War music. The Flowers Collection supports the programs in history, English, political science, economics, and sociology, and provides research materials a large percentage of masters' theses and doctoral dissertations in these fields.

The Walt Whitman collection of books and manuscripts, given in 1943 by Dr. and Mrs. Josiah Trent in honor of their three daughters, Mary, Sarah, and Rebecca, is a collection of international stature and importance. Containing over two hundred Whitman manuscripts (several unpublished), four hundred letters, and a hundred or more editions of Whitman's writings, the collection at once placed the library on the itinerary of all serious Whitman scholars. In conjunction with the gift of the Whitman materials, Dr. and Mrs. Trent established the Library's first Rare Book Room, which for five years served as the principal repository of the Library's rare books.

The James A. Robertson Collection of Philippiniana, a private library of more than five thousand books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, was purchased in 1939. This exhaustive special library represented a lifetime of collecting by the late Dr. Robertson, for many years editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*. While this institution

still was Trinity College the interest and generosity of Mr. James A. Thomas, who spent much of his life in the Orient as a business associate of Mr. James B. Duke, led him to begin sending to the library books on all aspects of Chinese life and culture. He continued to build the James A. Thomas Collection until his death in 1940.

Substantial additions to the Latin American holdings were made possible in the forties by the Rockefeller Foundation, which provided funds to be used jointly with the University of North Carolina Library. Under the direction of Professor Lanning of the Department of History and Professor R. S. Smith of the Department of Economics, purchases were made in the fields of history, economics, and political science. Of special significance was the acquisition of an Ecuadorian collection, containing, among other items, several hundred reports of government ministries.

At the encouragement of the late Mortimer Taube, then head of the Order Department, the Library acquired in 1941 the archives of the American Socialist Party consisting of manuscripts, broadsides, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, photographs, and the like, for the period 1901 to 1938. With the cooperation of the Party headquarters staff, Duke has received the archives since 1938 as they have been retired.

After the interregnum imposed by war and the shrinking of book markets, the resignation of the University Librarian, and to a degree the library housing deficiency, the momentum of prewar days in book acquisition was resumed. Physical conditions essential to normal activity and growth were restored with a gift from Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle, daughter of Mr. B. N. Duke, of \$1,500,000 in 1946 for construction of an addition to the Library building. Completed in 1948, the building doubled the stack capacity and provided housing for rare books, manuscripts, and technical processing; it represented the University's first postwar move to improve campus facilities for study and research and contributed immeasurably to the morale and spirit of the University community.

Immediately after the move into expanded quarters, the library of the late Professor Guido Mazzoni of Florence, Italy, was acquired. This collection of Italian literature, comprising 90,000 items—23,000 volumes and 67,000 pamphlets—is particularly strong in the Renaissance period and in the nineteenth century. In 1961 the Divinity School acquired the Frank Baker collection of Wesleyana and British Methodism containing 13,500 volumes and 4,000 manuscripts and documents.

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This collection, one of the most distinguished ever added to the University libraries, gives Duke the outstanding Methodist collection in the Western hemisphere and one of the half dozen best in the world.

The University's programs have expanded considerably in postwar years, requiring substantial new funds for the acquisition of current and retrospective materials. Printed and manuscript materials from the British Commonwealth, for the expanding activities of the Commonwealth Studies Center, have had a high priority. As South Asia and more recently Africa have commanded more attention, the impact upon the book budget has been felt. A small but useful collection of Slavic materials predated the University's offerings in broad aspects of Russian history and literature and served as a basis for the heavy additions of the last fifteen years. With the appointment of new faculty in classical studies, library development of source materials, with emphasis on manuscripts and first editions, has been intensified.

All aspects of the program of the Art Department are being extended and strengthened. The larger demands to be made upon the library have been anticipated and important progress in building up the research resources has been made. A special strength is the history of architecture, an area which has grown rapidly in recent years through the sustained interest of Professor Louise Hall.

Through the generosity and personal efforts of Professor William B. Hamilton, a fairly robust collection of British historical manuscripts has been assembled. The 16,000 or more papers and 150 volumes have been selected with an eye to collections already available, with the result that several areas, including nineteenth century British political history, the fight against slavery and the slave trade, and Anglo-Indian affairs can be studied rather intensively through contemporary manuscripts.

Distinguished also is the collection of Biblical manuscripts, assembled under the guidance of Professor Kenneth W. Clark, which now numbers forty-four items, the earliest of which is from the ninth century. The Reverend George Brinkmann Ehlhardt was librarian of the Divinity School from 1942 to 1950, and in that capacity established the Henry Harrison Jordan collection of current religious literature for lending to ministers throughout the southeast. This collection was endowed in 1947 with a gift of \$20,000 from the sons and daughters of the late Mr. Jordan. Donn Michael Farris was appointed librarian of the Divinity School in 1950, and with more generous



financial support has dramatically developed the collection which now contains 125,000 volumes. Especially noteworthy are the library's holdings of reformation and post-reformation imprints of theological disputes and of American sermons.

The Medical Center Library received as a gift in 1956 the Josiah C. Trent Collection in the History of Medicine containing about 4,000 books and 2,500 manuscripts. The collection was presented to the University by Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans as a memorial to her late husband. Granddaughter of Benjamin N. Duke, Mrs. Semans leads the fourth generation of this family of benefactors in deep and continuing interest in the Library and the University. In recent years the Medical Center Library has been reorganized under the direction of G. S. T. Cavanagh, and its support strengthened to permit a more systematic and well-rounded growth than could be achieved in the 1940's and 1950's.

The Library has received by gift from the Reverend George Brinkmann Ehlhardt his personal collection of Robert Frost. Consisting of first and limited editions of the volumes of Frost's poetry, together with anthologies containing his poems, association items, numerous pamphlets and other ephemeral pieces, many very rare, the collection is a notable one.

The late J. Walter Lambeth of Thomasville, North Carolina, of the Class of 1916, gave the Library \$25,000 for the establishment of the J. Walter Lambeth collection of books to "increase our knowledge of world problems and to promote international understanding." More than half of this principal amount has been used to create an endowment to enable the Library to continue permanently to add to this collection.

The faculty of the University traditionally have played a large role in book selection. Many of them continue to do so simply because they are interested and because they keep abreast of publications in their fields. Though the Library's growth was substantial in the thirties, the great strength of additions in some areas and embarrassing lacunae in others reflected the fact that much of the selection was by scholars with primary orientation toward special interests. After the war the need for rounding out the collections became clearly apparent and urgent. Responsibility for the continuing study required for such selection has devolved increasingly upon the library staff. Gertrude Merritt, Head of Technical Processing Department, provides the continuity and knowledge necessary to effective direction of the

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coterie of staff members who participate regularly in book selection. Having worked in every activity of technical processing as a member of the staff since 1931, always close to the line of incoming books and journals, Miss Merritt has stored away a remarkable knowledge of the contents of the library. An avid reader of book catalogs, she remains *en rapport* with faculty and their needs and regularly brings to their attention more desirable items than the library can afford to buy. Assisting her in selection are Edward J. Meyers, Bibliographical Consultant; Winston Broadfoot, Director of the Flowers Collection; Donn Michael Farris, Librarian of the Divinity School; Florence Blakely and the entire reference staff; and Dan McGrath, Curator of Manuscripts. Also eligible and expected to recommend desirable items for purchase are all other members of the staff and faculty.

In appropriating funds every president of the University—Few, Flowers, Edens, Hart, and Knight—has given the Library high priority. From 1930 to the late 1950's the Library regularly received from six to ten percent of the educational budget of the University. For the decades of the 1930's and 1940's it ranked ninth among American university libraries in annual expenditures for books, periodicals, and binding. In 1950 it became the fourteenth university library in the country to add the millionth volume. Since the war the collections have increased 140 percent in size, the staff has doubled, and appropriations have quadrupled; but against the tide of higher costs and increase in publication, the Library has not been able to maintain the rate of acquisition envisioned in its long-range plans and required by current University programs.

The truth is there are many more mouths to feed, and the reservoir upon which they draw today increasingly must contain more exotic and varied forms of nourishment. Actually more books than ever have been added, but they fall short of demand by 20 to 25 percent. Lack of space for staff or books no doubt has influenced recent book appropriations. However, completion of the new General Library building in less than two years will resolve the space problem, and with it will come promised funds for a larger annual program of buying and for arrearages.

Meanwhile, annual funds have allowed regular expansion of the collections all along the line, though not always to the depth desired. They have in addition permitted purchase of the Baker and Mazzoni collections and many smaller collections of distinction; they have provided also for development of working collections of the Common-

wealth, South Asia, Africa and Russia, and for notable strengthening of art, the classics, and other areas mentioned elsewhere.

Of comfort to staff and faculty always is proximity to the great collection of the University of North Carolina, a geographical fact which extends Duke's own library budget by countless thousands of dollars each year and contributes to the scholarship of its graduate students and faculty. With two collections only fifteen minutes apart, now containing almost three and a half million volumes and growing at a rate of 150,000 volumes a year, with administrative officers dedicated to stronger libraries and the faculty demanding as much, the prospects are bright for a continued acceleration of library growth on this campus and in the Research Triangle area.

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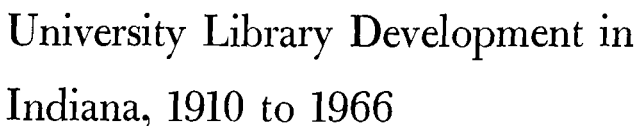
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THE WORD IN INDIANA IS "COMPLEMENTARY."

This is the one word best describing the operational relationships of the two older state universities. The complementary concept dates in practice from the beginning of the century and, although there have been periods of tension, these are safely historical today except in the single area of sports. It is, however, not a static idea. A time of change may be in prospect with the current development of the former teachers' colleges, Ball State and Indiana State at Muncie and Terre Haute, into full-fledged universities.

It has been traditional to think of Indiana University as devoted to the liberal arts and to professional studies in medicine and law. Purdue has emphasized engineering, agriculture and the applied sciences. But this picture is too sharply black and white, since the real situation is considerably more blurred. Indiana University has, for example, the responsibility of the State Geologist's Office, and has a strong chemistry department, with eminently suitable library resources to serve them. Purdue has outstanding Schools of Pharmacy and Pharmacal Sciences, of Veterinary Science and Medicine, and a Department of Nursing; abetted by the Biological Sciences Department, these have led to the development of a collection of more than 25,000 volumes classified under the specific and narrow rubric of medicine alone (i.e., the 610's in the Dewey classification).

Nevertheless, University administrations, state officials and legislators all agree, for the most part, on basic complementary educational operations, countenancing no undue competition or duplication. In

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some areas, such as Education, seeming duplication has been permitted, but actually this has meant supplementation. Indiana University has long had a strong Division of Education, while Ball State and Indiana State have until recently been "teachers' colleges." Until the 'fifties, Purdue stressed only secondary education, notably for vocational agriculture, home economics, and science teachers. But in recent years the need for teachers to staff Indiana schools has been so great that for some time Purdue has been developing curricula for all the major areas of education, and has been encouraged to do so.

Although from the beginning of the century Indiana University and Purdue have informally observed academic areas and programs pre-empted by each, it was in 1949 that the General Assembly, facing the increased costs of the World War II veterans' enrollments, first mandated the four state schools (Indiana, Purdue, Ball State and Indiana State) to make a joint biennial budget presentation and request for higher education. The intent, of course, was to eliminate elements of rivalry, separate lobbies, and other pressures on the legislators. Accordingly since the 'fifties, the techniques of preparing budgets have required each of the four schools to recognize the programs and proposals of the others. Joint studies of student costs, space utilization, and expanding programs have been undertaken.

Officialdom in Indiana state government expects joint operation within the schools. The most extensive current joint endeavor of Purdue and Indiana Universities has been the preparation and submission of the report designed to win for the state the \$300,000,000 Atomic Energy Commission research facility to be constructed in 1968 or shortly thereafter. The governor requested this assistance almost as a matter of course; the request and the subsequent report exemplified the cooperation and good will that exist among and between Indiana's state agencies, administrative and academic. Another example of inter-university cooperation and of state-wide citizens' confidence in their universities is the program of regional campuses now maturing throughout Indiana. With no intent to hinder any local community colleges if these can serve the purpose, the two state universities have established nine regional campuses or centers giving two-year and in some cases four-year collegiate work. These are located all over the state, Indiana University having five and Purdue three, with a campus at Fort Wayne administered jointly.

The administrations of both Indiana University and Purdue have expected their library officers to understand the state climate de-

scribed above, and to handle their varied library activities in accord with it. There have been, however, no directives or formal memoranda to either of the library directors on such matters. It has been up to them to clear with each other and to co-ordinate collecting as appropriate. Over the years each director and the respective staffs have observed in general the progress of both libraries and have been guided accordingly.

The principal concern at both universities has been the development of needed research collections. An account of the individual ways in which this common purpose has been achieved comprises the body of this text.

To summarize the climate in this state for higher education and its effect on the state universities, it is fair to say that the citizens of Indiana have adequately supported their public educational institutions and expect high-quality educational facilities for their sons and daughters. To achieve this they have given general direction but also considerable latitude to the institutions charged with these responsibilities. This has resulted in stable academic administrations which have been enabled accordingly to rise to expressed or implicit educational needs of the state with considerable individuality and fruitful freedom in the determination of organization, methods and pace.

### *Indiana University*

A review of research collections at Indiana University reveals that their development was a combination of the three B's—basic plan, backing, and bonanza. The basic plan consisted of a series of decisions on scope and the acceptance of initiative and responsibility by the library staff for building the collections. Backing was found in the consistent financial and moral support of Herman B Wells, President of the University from 1937 to 1962, and Chancellor since 1962. The bonanzas were unexpected gifts which confirmed the basic plan while adding broader dimensions to it.

The basic plan emerged from a series of decisions made jointly by library directors, the library committee and academic departments. In 1942 the science departments and professional schools emphasized their need for current working libraries rather than for retrospective collections in depth. The decision to concentrate on the improvement of the working collections recognized indirectly the areas of specialization which might be developed in depth by Purdue. During the past

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twenty-five years, the general collections and working libraries at Indiana have been enlarged and improved, but the measures and procedures whereby improvement was secured will not be reported in this account. In 1942, the humanities and social sciences requested the aid of the Library in the creation of research collections (retrospective and in depth) to serve their graduate and research programs. How these special collections were sought and secured, and how they are being completed will be reported briefly in this paper.

The base upon which working or special collections rest in any research library is the general or reference collection. During the 1940's, Indiana, with the cooperation of neighboring libraries, undertook to share its responsibility for certain basic materials, and physically relocated parts of its collection. The coverage of Indiana newspapers was reviewed with the Indiana State Library, and the University Library selected a few for permanent preservation, the State Library continuing to acquire the larger part. With the establishment of the Midwest Interlibrary Center, Indiana reviewed its need for state documents, selected a limited number of states for complete acquisition, and relied upon MILC to acquire all other states. Decisions on foreign and domestic newspaper coverage were governed by the availability of titles in the national pools. Foreign dissertations were sent to MILC and eliminated from the exchange and purchase programs. A number of series in microfilm were purchased on shares with other libraries and housed in MILC. Federal documents in agriculture were not acquired because Purdue secured them.

The responsibility for initiating these decisions, and for following through on acquisition programs, was assumed by the library staff in 1942 when R. A. Miller and C. K. Byrd came to Indiana. With two exceptions in the intervening years and up to the present, the research collections at Indiana have been built up by the library staff. This has meant that, over the years, a great deal of the time of library administrators, including D. A. Randall, rare book librarian, has been invested in seeking, examining and deciding on special collections and materials. Money has been spent in travel, talk, and entertainment. Responsibility for acquisition has been shared by many members of the library staff, especially by the subject librarians who have filled in lacunae and strengthened the collections in bibliographical and reference materials.

A final decision in 1942 confirmed two areas of collecting for future



attention, namely the history of the Ohio Valley as it related to the settlement and development of the old Northwest, and England from 1689 to 1730, a period suggested by W. T. Morgan's *Bibliography of British History (1700-1715)*.<sup>1</sup> Special collections in these two areas had been started in the 1930's. They were now to be enlarged and fortified by development of research collections in related areas.

The Ohio Valley has been consistently searched and scouted by C. K. Byrd since 1942. His success in locating imprints led to his *Bibliography of Indiana Imprints* (with Howard Peckham),<sup>2</sup> published in 1955. More recently Dr. Byrd's *Bibliography of Illinois Imprints*<sup>3</sup> was published by the University of Chicago Press in 1966.

An important gift in 1942 was the J. B. Oakleaf collection on Abraham Lincoln. It substantially confirmed Indiana's intention for the Ohio Valley. More specifically, it obliged the University Library to establish a department of Special Collections, with separate personnel and building space. With the gift of the Lincoln collection, the Library also acquired a number of distinguished book friends, fellow collectors and dealers, whose continuing interest and good will in the following years resulted in more bonanzas.

In 1942, the Library had a handful of rarities on the War of 1812. The Library sought the help of dealers in enlarging its War of 1812 collection and, largely through the help of R. E. Banta, F. G. Sweet and J. L. Hook, was able to increase its holdings to 1,112 separate books and 10,674 manuscripts by 1954.

With the War of 1812 collection under way, the Library attempted to fill in with the printed preliminaries to the War, for the Constitutional period from 1789-1811. To date, these attempts have only been partially successful. Major purchases from the American Antiquarian Society's stock of duplicates have brought in thousands of early almanacs and imprints. Extending the period further back, the Library bought a large collection of printed pamphlets relating to the Revolution. The gift of a set of the signers of the Declaration of Independence crowned the effort to extend coverage from the War of 1812 back to its antecedents.

Concentrating on the Midwest history and literature, the Library employed T. P. Martin, who from 1950 through 1952 travelled the state searching for manuscript materials. As a result of his work and of further searches by C. K. Byrd and D. A. Randall, approximately 1,500,000 pieces of manuscript were secured, entirely by gift. Among

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the significant collections of manuscripts acquired are the files of the United World Federalists (Willkie), the Paul McNutt papers, the S. S. McClure papers, and the Bobbs-Merrill archives.

Peripheral to Indiana, but with roots in the state in its overland narratives and the Joseph Lane papers, was the splendid gift in 1946 by Mrs. Vida Ellison of her husband's distinguished collection of Western Americana, now comprising 5,000 books and 6,250 manuscripts.

From its original collection on England from 1689-1730 the Library extended its interest deeper into the eighteenth century. Consistent attention to offerings has increased these holdings to approximately 7,000 separate items, with extensive microform supplements. An impressive gathering on Daniel Defoe highlights the collection.

The purchase with gift money in 1944 of a Wordsworth collection (1,780 items, 144 manuscripts) first focused attention on the nineteenth century in English literature, and the later Lilly gift committed the Library to it. W. R. Cagle, since 1962 specialist for English literature, has devoted much of his effort to the expansion of the Library's collection of original editions of the major literary figures of the century.

The presentation of the collection of Mr. J. K. Lilly in 1956 was the most significant event in the development of Indiana's collecting. His superlative holdings in English and American literature capped the Library's activity. His rare materials on the discovery and exploration of the Americas led directly to the Library's acquisition of Bernardo Mendel's great collection on Latin American history. Mr. Mendel, who now serves the Library as consultant, has added extensively to his materials, which now number nearly 40,000 volumes and over 20,000 manuscripts.

The gift from Mr. Lilly had other benefits. The University built a separate rare book library building, secured Mr. Randall as rare book librarian and increased its professional staff for special collections. With a widened appreciation of the University's stability as a center for research collections came many gifts. H. B. Collamore gave his Housman and Sterne collections, Fred Bates Johnson his Conrad library, Frederick J. Melcher his Vachel Lindsay library, and F. G. Darlington an Andrew Lang collection. Gift money made possible the purchase of Louis Untermeyer's poetry collection, and the Max Eastman and Upton Sinclair archives. Other gifts included Chesterfield's

letters to his godson and the Haldeman-Julius files. The incunabula and early sections of the Lilly collection were buttressed when Randall purchased, on gift funds, the calligraphy and manuscripts assembled by C. L. Ricketts and the George Poole library on the history of printing.

This résumé of the acquisition of collections is incomplete without a further statement on the individual searches and purchases initiated by various members of the library staff. Administrative staff spend a portion of each day on acquisition, and the Library has the full-time services of ten subject specialists, not counting the branch librarians. These subject specialists devote a minor portion of their time to reference service to graduate students and faculty members, and the major portion to the selection and purchase of current and retrospective materials. The subject librarians are responsible for all book selection in the following fields: Anthropology-Folklore-Sociology, Economics-Government, English and American Literature, History, Modern Foreign Languages and Literature, African Studies, Near Eastern Studies, Far Eastern Studies, Latin American Studies, and Russian and East European Studies. They have special training and background in their assigned areas. They keep up to date on current publications by reading scholarly journals, national and subject bibliographies, publishers' announcements, etc. Retrospective purchases are made as they review the collections and discover gaps, as a result of requests made by students and faculty, and from reading antiquarian catalogs and direct letter exchange with a wide range of dealers. They publish bibliographic guides for graduate students at the University, and last year four of these librarians were teaching in their academic fields.

Certainly the most successful venture in the piece by piece assembling of a special collection has been in the field of Slavic studies. A number of individuals have had a part in the work and fortunately, for the Library, it has also had the devotion of the leading dealer, Israel Perlstein, now officially a consultant to the Library. Through his industry, the Library has acquired over 100,000 volumes relating to the Slavic world. Mr. Perlstein has given generously of his own Slavic rarities to the Lilly Library.

In summary, the three B's—basic plan, backing and bonanza, describe Indiana's development. The Plan attempted a focus for the collecting activities of the Library and placed the responsibility

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squarely upon the library staff. The backing of the President of the University has been passed over lightly in the running account, but his support, imagination and personal participation were of paramount importance in the Library's development. Moreover, he made the money available when it was needed. The bonanzas came as a result of a climate created by the President, not as a result of solicitations. Yet all three B's were essential, for if one had been lacking there would have been no significant progress. All three have operated together, shaping and directing the improvement of the Library's collections.

### *Purdue University*

As post-World War II planning began among Purdue faculty in 1945, it was evident that the University's traditional emphasis on science—especially the applied sciences, and on engineering and agriculture—would be continued. Faculty liaison officers assigned to the Library Committee soon made clear, explicitly or implicitly, that in general and often almost exclusively their interests were in current periodical subscriptions, in retrospective files of certain periodicals, and in current monographs, in that order of priority. The Libraries' existing deficiencies were clearly recognized and special funds, in addition to steadily rising current materials budgets, were repeatedly granted.

The mounting sums spent annually on periodical subscriptions from 1945 to date clearly show the bias of the faculty. In 1945-46 the expenditure was approximately \$11,700. In 1950-51 it reached \$25,000. In 1955-56 it was \$42,600. In 1960-61 this figure rose to \$140,000 and in 1965-66 to \$240,000. The increasing sums spent and the accompanying growth of the subscription list from 2,500 titles to some 15,000 during the same twenty-year period indicate the rising faculty concern with research, largely but not exclusively in the sciences, engineering and agriculture, those areas in which Purdue's mandate from the state is clear.

This is not to say, of course, that other areas of library collecting have been neglected. Including periodical volumes added by binding, annual acquisition rates have mounted from 6,000 in 1945-46 to 52,000 in 1964-65, with over 60,000 in prospect for 1965-66. It should be clear, however, that Purdue's libraries have been and still are developing along the lines that also characterize the "special libraries"

maintained by large industrial and scientific research institutes. There are more and longer historical files of key journals at Purdue (some 65,000 volumes in pre-1940 files, costing half a million dollars) than would be found at most such special libraries, but there is the same emphasis on the current and the latest material.

The general administrative attitude which backs this emphasis is strong support of departmentalized libraries. Collections of materials are maintained near the users. The users' needs are respected when these cross subject areas. The material in our Physics Library is not just those books which fall by classification in Dewey's 530's, but all the material which is useful to physicists regardless of its library classification. This has meant considerable but justified duplication of sets. A service like *Nuclear Science Abstracts* is held in nine locations around the campus, *Chemical Abstracts* is held in thirteen, *Nature* and *Nucleonics* in eight libraries, and *Science* in eleven. With a graduate student body of over 6,000 students and a faculty of 2,000, such duplication is required for adequate research service.

Quite recently Purdue has initiated a doctoral program in English and sociology and master's degree work in history. Considerable crash buying has been authorized for these programs and miniaturization has been used to acquire early American imprint source materials listed in Evans' *American Bibliography*,<sup>4</sup> titles on film in Pollard and Redgrave<sup>5</sup> and in Wing,<sup>6</sup> and the full run of the *London Times* in similar form, and the British and American drama collected and available on microcards, etc. The emphasis, however, is still overwhelmingly in support of the traditional library strengths in those fields of scientific and technical knowledge where Purdue has long served the state.

In these descriptions of specializations at Purdue and Indiana, the principle and practice of complementary development is implicit. By formal and informal agreements and action, Purdue has built the scientific and technical library of the state and Indiana has built the complementing humanistic and social science library. The specializations undertaken by each University have permitted more intensive development across a wider band of disciplines than is usually achieved by a single state university. Freed from the competition, bias and pressures that exist within a single campus, the separate academic disciplines at Purdue and Indiana have received strong and appropriate library support. While this support means most to the faculty and students of the two institutions, it has also provided

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the citizen in professional life with a tremendous resource for his own research. Both libraries are "state libraries" available to all key groups among the citizens and well-known and used as such by them.

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## The University of Illinois Library

ROBERT B. DOWNS

THE GREAT MAN THEORY of historical development—that history is but the lengthened shadow of a dynamic personality—has a certain validity when applied to the growth of notable research libraries, despite the skepticism of historians as to the truth of the theory in general. It is hardly possible to name any famous library which has not been shaped and deeply influenced by one or more strong personalities.

Certainly, the distinction achieved by the University of Illinois Library during the past sixty years is a direct reflection of the dedicated efforts of a limited number of individuals. The first hero in the story is undoubtedly President Edmund J. James. When James entered the Presidency in 1905, the Library held only 75,000 volumes—a collection that had been nearly forty years in building. The State Legislature was persuaded by James to appropriate generous book funds, and the President himself traveled abroad to buy large collections. As a result, by the time President James retired in 1920, the Library owned 550,000 volumes, ranked sixth in size among the university libraries of the country, and was one of the fastest growing. Early in James' administration, 1909, he brought to the directorship of the Library Phineas Lawrence Windsor, who for the next thirty-one years also played a key role in the Library's expansion.

The momentum acquired under President James has never been lost at Illinois. A succession of presidents and other administrators, faculty members, trustees, legislators, and alumni have united to assure the Library's steady growth, qualitatively and quantitatively.

Over the past fifty years, the leading figures in collection development have been a small but highly potent group of faculty members, representing a variety of disciplines. Their guidance and advice in the building up of resources for research were, and in some cases continue to be, invaluable. These men possessed an encyclopedic

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knowledge of the literature of their own fields, past and present, and oftentimes of related areas; they checked new and antiquarian book catalogs as fast as they appeared; they were aware of the state of the book market; they were familiar with the Library's collections, what was there and what was lacking; and they maintained a relentless pressure on the librarian and the University administration for more book funds.

Among these latter-day heroes, a few names might be singled out for special mention: for classical languages and literature, William A. Oldfather; for Shakespeare and Elizabethan literature, Thomas W. Baldwin; for Milton and his era, Harris F. Fletcher; for nineteenth and twentieth-century English literature, Gordon N. Ray; for economic history, Nathan A. Weston; for Latin American history, William S. Robertson; for Middle Eastern history, Albert H. Lybyer; and for the history of science, George W. White. In a way, it is invidious to select so few individuals for special citation, for scores of others have had a hand in collection development; nevertheless, in looking at the record these names seem to stand out.

It should be emphasized at this point, however, that the faculty at Illinois has never had sole responsibility for the program of building a great research library. The library staff has also played an essential part. It is not an uncommon practice in college and university libraries for the staff to abdicate responsibility to the faculty for book collection and collection development. Laboring under the delusion that only scholarly specialists are competent to decide what materials are worth adding, the librarian assigns practically all funds to teaching departments, and treats his acquisition staff as order clerks. The consequences may well be disastrous.

At Illinois, there are departmental librarians with specialized training in engineering, physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, veterinary medicine, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, law, history, classics, English, modern foreign languages, geography and maps, commerce and business administration, education, library science, and other fields, nearly all of whom are in the thick of efforts to build a library notable for its research collections. In addition, the personnel of the acquisition and serials departments, the reference and circulation librarians, and the catalogers all contribute in varying degrees to the total acquisition program.

The present state of the Illinois Library's resources will be clarified by brief descriptions of some of its specialized collections; the



notes will also be indicative of future directions, for in all instances the Library is continuing to add to the collections mentioned.

Beginning with the field of literature, a widely-known collection relates to John Milton and his times; this notable assemblage includes all first editions of Milton's writings printed in his own lifetime, while variant texts, editions after 1674, and critical works of all periods are comprehensively represented. For another great early figure, William Shakespeare, a strong working collection of texts and critical materials was gathered over the years, but it contained few stellar pieces until 1950. Then, with the aid of a generous alumnus, Ernest Ingold, there were acquired all four folios, the nine 1619 quartos, the 1640 *Poems*, and numerous other seventeenth-century and later editions, making the Illinois collection one of real distinction.

Concomitant with the collections for Milton, Shakespeare, and other leading literary figures of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Illinois has brought together several groups of auxiliary works of unusual importance. Among them are a collection of early geographical atlases, British and continental, representing major and minor cartographers, from their beginning in the fifteenth-century to 1700, frequently in multiple editions. Other sections contain rich collections of early grammars and of English and Latin dictionaries and word lists from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries for the purpose of tracing the intellectual development of great writers.

Starting about fifteen years ago, the Library's eighteenth-century English literature holdings have been extensively developed. Three private collections acquired illustrate the trend: (1) the Lloyd F. Nickell collection, about 2,000 volumes of original editions of all the great names of English literature from 1700 to 1800; (2) the George Sherburn collection of 3,000 volumes, particularly strong in works relating to Alexander Pope, Richard Steele, and Henry Fielding, and in eighteenth-century periodicals; and (3) 400 volumes relating to Henry Fielding and his contemporaries, assembled by Henry C. Hutchins, Defoe bibliographer.

For nineteenth and twentieth-century English literature, acquisitions in recent years have been extensive. Standing out are the following groups: (1) about 10,000 titles in English fiction, poetry, and non-fictional prose collected by Gordon Ray on several buying trips to the British Isles; (2) the Tom Turner collection of 8,000 volumes of English poetry, fiction, and other prose for the period 1890-1949, assembled by a poet and short story writer of Baidon, England; (3) one

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of the most complete collections in existence of materials relating to William Cobbett, the early nineteenth-century author, publisher, bookseller, translator, political pamphleteer, journalist, economist, and playwright; (4) the archives of Richard Bentley, Grant Richards, and other nineteenth-century publishing firms; and (5) the papers and archives of H. G. Wells, consisting of book manuscripts, family correspondence, autograph letters, manuscripts of stories and articles, a file set of Wells' own works, and miscellaneous documents.

Several major collections of American literature have also been added to the Library during the past decade or so. One is the Franklin J. Meine collection of American humor and folklore, about 8,500 volumes of first editions of leading humorists and especially strong for the nineteenth-century; the collection includes extensive runs of early humor periodicals, comic almanacs, jest books, songs, and critical works on humor. Another highlight in the American field is Carl Sandburg's library and papers; among the printed and manuscript materials there are copies of virtually all editions of Sandburg's own works and original manuscripts for most, extensive correspondence with poets, statesmen, academicians, and others, several thousand volumes of inscribed and annotated poetry, and a large section of *Lincolniana*.

Also in the Lincoln field is the comprehensive Harlan H. Horner collection which came to Illinois in 1951; numbering about 4,000 books, pamphlets and periodicals, the collection comprises practically every significant printed work relating to the Great Emancipator, his contemporaries, and his times, plus numerous photographs, engravings, manuscripts, and objects associated with Lincoln. The Horner and Sandburg collections of *Lincolniana* have been substantially supplemented in the past few years by the libraries of James G. Randall and Harry E. Pratt, biographers of Lincoln. Complementary also is the Richard B. Harwell collection of more than 1,000 imprints of the Confederate states, acquired in 1961 at the beginning of the Civil War Centennial.

Elsewhere in the American history field, Illinois' principal strength is for the Mississippi Valley, for which its research resources include approximately 100,000 manuscripts and numerous early travel narratives and historical chronicles, newspapers, and journals for Western history.

Latin Americana has been a major interest at Illinois for a considerable term of years. The scope of the collection is broad: literature,

history, biography, travel, art, commerce, and natural resources. In 1953, the Library's already strong holdings were enriched by acquisition of the notable personal library of William Spence Robertson, Latin American historian, comprising 9,000 books, periodical volumes, pamphlets, and maps, and particularly strong for the revolutionary period in Latin America and Hispanic American relations with the United States.

Another area of the world is covered by the Albert H. Lybyer collection of about 5,000 books, periodicals, and pamphlets dealing with the history of the Ottoman Empire, the Balkans, and the Near East.

Collections in the social sciences in the Illinois Library are outstanding for international law and relations, law, political science, economics, labor and industrial relations, and education. Illustrative of the resources are two economic collections: (1) the Nathan A. Weston library of economic literature numbering some 6,000 volumes and particularly rich in economic theory and history, and (2) the Jacob Hollander library of economic history, a comprehensive assemblage of about 4,500 volumes, including the works of all the classical economists from 1574 to 1936. Also classified in the social sciences is the Ewing C. Baskette collection on freedom of expression, comprising thousands of books and other items from the sixteenth century to modern times on such subjects as anarchism, communism, socialism, censorship, constitutional rights, religious freedom, freedom of the press, labor union activities, and famous trials.

Illinois can demonstrate unusual strength in virtually every branch of science and technology: chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics, geography, the biological sciences, agriculture, architecture, and engineering. By systematic acquisition, the Library has acquired original editions of the works of nearly all the great historical figures in science in building up its history of science collection. Two special collections acquired within the past few years are examples of strength in the field of science: (1) from Harry G. Oberholser of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, a noteworthy ornithological collection including about 10,000 pamphlets, many extremely rare, and files of 600 periodicals dealing with birds throughout the world, and (2) the Henry B. Ward parasitological and microscopical collection of 15,000 volumes and 35,000 classified reprints, ranging in date from the sixteenth century to the present day and rich in early and scarce works in its field, assembled by one of the founders of the science of parasitology in the United States.

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The foregoing descriptions merely illustrate, of course, the extraordinary holdings of one of America's leading university libraries. The growth of the Illinois Library in the past sixty years has been phenomenal. Also noteworthy is the wide range of interests represented. Like other large American universities, there are virtually no limitations to Illinois' research and teaching activities, and this broad scope is necessarily reflected in the University's library collections.

What of current and future trends? A library is never finished. Research interests in a university are constantly changing. New departments are created, and old ones decline in importance or move in new directions. At the University of Illinois, the most far-reaching changes, literally and figuratively, in library acquisitions have occurred in the foreign field. This characteristic is not unique with Illinois. Beginning with World War II, the collecting concerns of American libraries, formerly largely restricted to the United States and Western Europe, have clearly become world-wide. The expanding library activities closely parallel the increased scholarly preoccupation with area studies.

At Illinois, the Library received a large block of material, about 37,000 volumes, through the Library of Congress Cooperative Project for the Acquisition of Wartime Publications. The conclusion of that massive undertaking in 1948 saw the inauguration of the Farmington Plan, in which Illinois has been a major participant from the beginning. Among the subject assignments for which the Library is responsible are business and commerce, public finance, Italian and French languages, French and Spanish literature, general technology and engineering, library science, general bibliography, and all publications originating in Brazil. Receipts at Illinois under the Farmington Plan since 1948 total approximately 55,000 volumes.

More recently, in response to the creation of a Center for Russian Language and Area Studies, a Latin American Studies Center, and an Asian Studies Program, intensive acquisition programs of a supporting character are being carried on by the Illinois Library. In the Slavic field alone, about 110,000 volumes have been added in the past seven years. Since 1962, the Library has participated in the Public Law 480 Program for Indian and Pakistani publications, and starting in 1964, for Indonesian and United Arab Republic publications. The buildup of Chinese and Japanese materials through direct purchase is also actively under way. For Latin America, an area of long-time concern as previously indicated, the Library has joined the Stechert-

Hafner Latin American Cooperative Project in an effort to procure all current publications of research value from that vast region. A limited program for Africa, mainly in Kenya and Sierra Leone, is also in progress.

Such programs as these, being carried on at Illinois and other leading universities throughout the country, are concrete recognition of the position of world leadership occupied by the United States, whether it desires the role or not.

Obviously, the present period is an era when the outpouring of print in all its forms has become enormous, pointing toward an acute necessity for carefully defined acquisition policies, specialization of fields among libraries, and cooperative acquisition plans. Further, the building of large research collections is as much or more for the future than for the present. A high proportion of books and related materials is acquired by Illinois and other research libraries for the sake of completeness and to strengthen existing resources with potential usefulness rather than immediate demands in mind. A certain amount of clairvoyance is therefore required to determine what is actually significant from a long-range viewpoint. Finally, the *laissez faire* philosophy which university librarians are inclined to follow, attempting to achieve virtual autonomy in wide areas of knowledge and to serve all the needs of their clienteles without reference to other institutions, probably calls for re-examination. Thus far in an age of affluence, the sky appears to be the limit, e.g., in 1964-65, Illinois was one of eight university libraries each spending more than \$1,000,000 for books, one of forty-five holding more than one million volumes each, and one of eight acquiring more than 100,000 volumes during the year. The figures rapidly become more astronomical with the passage of time.

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ing one; and the graduate and research programs of the university, in many areas, may certainly be considered young.

Michigan State University can be fully understood only in relation to its growth during the post-World War II period, and particularly for the decade from 1955 to 1965. In 1955, Michigan State University had 15,801 undergraduate students enrolled in 78 different fields of study; by 1965 the number of undergraduate students on the East Lansing campus amounted to 29,030, working in 161 different fields. During this same decade, graduate enrollment went from 2,089 to 6,421. The number of departments offering graduate work increased from 52 in 1955 to 77 in 1965. One other aspect of growth should be mentioned, viz., the increase in dollars attracted to the campus for the support of sponsored research and other non-state financed programs.

During the decade Michigan State added more graduate students, more undergraduate students, and more fields of study than most colleges and universities have added since their founding. One might even say that another large university had developed in East Lansing between 1955 and 1965. The effects of this growth can be shown by applying Verner Clapp and Robert Jordan's quantitative criteria for the adequacy of research collections.<sup>1</sup> Using only a portion of the formula, and applying it only to new programs and new students between 1955 and 1965, we should have added over 800,000 volumes since 1955, as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1  
*Quantitative Analysis of Collection Requirements  
for New Programs: 1955-1965*

<i>Factor</i>	<i>Volumes</i>
Faculty increase, 1955-1965: +619	61,900
Student increase, 1955-1965: +17,561	210,732
Undergraduate majors, 1955-1965: +82	27,470
Graduate fields—	
for Master's work: +25	76,250
for Doctoral work: +19	465,500
Total needs for new programs	841,852

The Clapp-Jordan application assumes, of course, that the collections were adequate before the decade of the great growth. Unfortunately,



they were adequate only in selected fields. So we have not only a deficit in terms of recent years, but also a similar deficit for the earlier years.

The implications of this growth on library development are obvious. There was, and continues to be, a great demand for more research titles for the graduate programs and for more copies of standard titles for the undergraduate enrollment. Faced with the fact that there are always limited dollars, and that every time you buy a new title you do not buy an additional copy, the development of the collections has been difficult and frustrating.

The size of research collections is only one useful measure. Another measure, the quality of the collections, is more difficult to determine. No one has yet defined an adequate research library. We know that it is not achieved by sheer bulk alone, but at the same time we know that bulk is necessary. We know that there are libraries three or four times larger than others, but at the same time we know that they are not three or four times better. If we are concerned only with quantity, it is easy to compare libraries by applying the Clapp-Jordan formula (if it can be assumed that all libraries are counting the same things). However, if we are comparing quality in terms of the programs of each institution, the comparison then becomes subjective.

If it is true that a high portion of the research undertaken today requires only materials recently published, and if the new libraries have had strong acquisition programs for current materials, one might allege that their collections are more adequate than is implied solely by the use of quantitative standards. Research is certainly needed to fill in the Y (what portion of research) and the X (date of publication) in the above assumption. For illustrative purposes, if it could be shown that 60 percent of the research at institutions A and B is based upon materials dating back five or ten years, and if both A and B libraries have had similar acquisition programs for current materials, then library A would be equal to library B, regardless of total size, for 60 percent of the research users.

No matter what formulae are used, library collections are not built by slide-rule. We must be more concerned with the people who build collections and the types of books selected. Prior to the growth decade at Michigan State the collections strongly supported the biological sciences. These were the disciplines in which the major research programs at Michigan State University had been undertaken during the

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first hundred years. There were also surprisingly good collections in certain fields of American and English literature and in French history. Other fields represented the specialized interests of some members of the faculty; consequently the collections developed unevenly.

In 1955 Michigan State became a university. This was also the year the new library building was completed, planned on a subject-divisional basis. This type of organization had a great influence on the rapid growth of the collections during the ten year period. The collection has doubled in size since 1955. The library staff was primarily responsible for most of the selection. Henry C. Koch, then with the Cleveland Public Library, joined our staff as Humanities Librarian. Although his major interest was and is the humanities, Koch has recently been given added responsibility for the overall development of the collection. In this respect he, more than any one other person, had devoted most of his ten years at Michigan State to resource development. William Stoddard came from the University of Michigan's College of Business Administration Library to be Social Science Librarian; Catherine Muhlbach, a new member of the staff at that time, was responsible for developing collections in the fields of education and psychology; and Dr. Mladen Kabalin, then a recent graduate of Indiana University, was named Science Librarian. Although the staff worked closely with the faculty to define broad areas of growth, it was the activity on the part of the librarians that changed the nature of the collection from one strong in biological science to one in many fields.

Our overall plan was to make certain that we acquired on a current basis those English language publications believed to be of importance to our institution. The librarians were to select monographs published in the usual trade channels in the United States and Great Britain; the faculty members were to inform use of items published outside of the usual channels, and to recommend foreign language titles that should be included in the collections.

In 1960, when it became even more certain that the University was committed to developing a research collection, we attempted to develop an overall program for the acquisition of library materials, based upon certain assumptions regarding needs.

Science: The major need of the scientists is for serial literature, with special emphasis on current subscriptions and relatively recent volumes. The biological scientists also require back volumes, especially for taxonomic areas.

**Social Science:** Although social scientists have increasing need for serials, their main requirement is for contemporary monographic works. Current publications, along with strong special collections—e.g., documents, newspapers, and pamphlet materials—are essential.

**Humanities:** The humanist seems to have unlimited needs for library materials—for the old, the rare, and the unique. It would be safe to assume that the Library will never fully satisfy all of the needs of the humanist.

Within these broad subject areas, we identified three levels of resource development, as follows:

**Minimum:** At the minimum we must have available all library materials needed for the undergraduate program: trade and scientific books published in the United States and England, periodicals of sufficient general interest and importance to warrant inclusion in the usual periodical indexes, representative newspapers from Michigan and the U.S., U.S. government publications received as a result of our depository status, and selected United Nations and Michigan documents.

**Basic research:** The University should possess basic research collections in those areas in which we offer graduate degrees. Such collections should include books published in Western languages in our selected fields; advanced monographs and pamphlets in the English language, published outside of the usual channels; standard works of enduring educational value; recognized scholarly and scientific Western language periodicals in appropriate areas, particularly those indexed in specialized abstracting services and bibliographies; representative foreign language newspapers; Michigan documents; selected local and state documents; all publications from the United Nations and other international organizations; and selected non-depository U.S. documents.

**Extensive research:** In selected areas, to be determined by the Provost, we should attempt to develop outstanding research collections to include complete files of most journals in areas selected; copies of most twentieth century monographs for the social sciences; bibliographies and reference sets; and, perhaps most important, selected and unique special collections of primary and secondary sources.

If we were to develop collections to support the undergraduate, graduate, and research programs, we needed a far higher level of funding than we had. We found support for this, and it continues.

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However, we needed something more: time. It is obvious that research libraries are built only over a long period of time, not in one decade.

On the basis of the above assumptions, and with the previously stated goals, we made several generalizations concerning the development of resources: (1) It would be necessary to expand the number of subscriptions to new and scientific and scholarly serials. (2) Back files of serials, particularly for the biological sciences, would be sought and purchased. (3) Duplicate copies of monographs and serials were necessary for the expanding enrollments and the physical growth of the campus. (4) Publications in the various microforms would be acquired, especially in humanistic areas. Also, special attention would be given to acquiring one copy of the popular general circulation magazines on microfilm so that one complete copy would always be available. (5) Special collections—e.g., business records, international development pamphlets, Communist Party publications, early U.S. documents, and others—were to be developed. (6) Collections would have to be purchased *en bloc*.

Our staff, our aims, our assumptions, and our generalizations served us well during the decade. Our needs are now so changed, however, that we must once again review our collection development.

Michigan State does not have a detailed acquisition program. Whenever we have attempted to codify this, the dynamics of the University and the book market have found us in a constant state of revision. This is probably the same in all universities. The changing character of an acquisitions policy, written or assumed, can be shown by the development of our policy for collecting African materials. In 1960, the University entered into an agreement with the U.S. Office of Education for the development of an African Area Language Study Center. At the same time, in cooperation with the University of London, M.S.U. agreed to serve in a supporting role for the development of the University of Nigeria. Aware that we would soon have on campus people with interest in and research competencies for Africa, we attempted to develop a program that would permit us to spend our funds most wisely. At this time our holdings were limited.

The first step was to develop a written policy statement. The statement showed that on the general level we would collect trade publications in English, would make out-of-print purchases only of standard works, and would acquire only general periodicals. Our intention on this level was to serve the undergraduate programs for the Uni-

versity. A second level of collecting was defined to support work for master's degree research. This level was to be limited to Western language publications, it would include specialized journals and sets, and it would permit purchase of older reference and research sets. A geographical limitation to West Africa was identified. The subject emphasis was on the social, political, and economic development. A third level of collecting was for support of doctoral and faculty research. There would be no language restriction, but the vernacular emphasis would be on Ibo, Hausa, and Yoruba. Serial sets about Nigeria or published in Nigeria would be acquired; we would order selected newspapers, and we would attempt to purchase all publications produced in Nigeria.

This was the stated policy and it was effective in permitting us to concentrate, at least for the time being, on West Africa. The first break in the statement came when the Area Language Study Center changed its emphasis from Ibo, Hausa, and Yoruba to include other vernaculars. Not only were we faced with other vernaculars for Western Africa, but also for Eastern Africa. At the same time, the faculty members who had been recruited to work in the African Center had research interest in other areas. At their request, we were required to purchase major sets for other African nations. In the course of a few years, the entire staff of the Center had changed, and there were new faculty interests.

The final break in our African policy came about as a result of an opportunity to purchase a large collection. Although the major emphasis of the collection was on the Congo, there was a general coverage of all matters relating to Africa. After consulting with the faculty, it was obvious that we should make this purchase for Michigan State University.

So here we can see the factors which influence the development of collections, and Michigan State is certainly not unique in this respect. First there is a stated policy, or the Library's ideal of what should be done. This policy is then amended by the research needs and demands of the faculty. As with any relatively new graduate faculty, there is change. The emphasis and needs of one faculty member will not correspond with those of his successor. And lastly there is the opportunity to acquire collections.

Michigan State University is now in the process of changing its basic organization for providing library service. The divisional libraries were most useful for the development of collections, but

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proved less than satisfactory in providing reference service to large numbers of students and faculty. Since we are in the process of planning a new addition to the building, we decided to go back to the more traditional type of organization. To do this we will give up the advantages of the divisional library for the development of collections. We are now faced with the task of redefining our efforts for resource development.

Henry Koch has assumed general responsibilities for development of library collections. He will work in close cooperation with all of the other staff members mentioned previously, who fortunately have remained with us. Catherine Muhlbach has been designated to develop an undergraduate collection; William Stoddard has been assigned to building a Business Administration Library; and Dr. Kabalin continues in his efforts to develop the Science Library, the one division that will remain much as it has in the past. In recognition of another difficult book selection task, a new dimension has been added, the International Library. Dr. Eugene deBenko, formerly Acquisitions Librarian at Michigan State, has been given responsibility for the overall guidance in the area of developing resources for the non-western areas. Working with him, with the support of Ford Foundation funds, is a staff of bibliographers assigned to the areas of East Asia, South Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Even with these reassignments we were faced with the fact that we had no one designated whose main interest was to select materials in the areas of the basic disciplines. Regardless of how an institution is organized, and no matter what its academic programs are, there can be no substitute for strong collections in those areas that we often refer to as the liberal arts. In all of the applied fields there is need for the basic core materials upon which to build. In recognition of the problem we have assigned two bibliographers, one for the humanities and one for the social sciences. This seemed to lead us naturally to the next step of establishing a book selection department. This department, not unlike a reference department, has specific duties: the development of library collections. The book selection department will work with and beyond the undergraduate collections, the international collections, and the science collections. It is our hope that the book selection department will develop the same degree of professionalization and competence that we have in cataloging, reference, and acquisitions.

The book selection department, or rather the responsibility for the

continued development of collections by the library staff instead of the faculty, was encouraged by a faculty committee:<sup>2</sup>

In view of the magnitude of the task facing the Library in terms of building up its collections, the Committee is convinced that the Library must take a greater responsibility for the acquisition program than heretofore. This is not to suggest that faculty members be deprived of the right to order materials that they feel are needed in the library for instructional and research purposes. However, it appears beyond question to the Committee that the faculty cannot carry this burden efficiently and adequately as the Library grows in size and complexity.

The Committee went on to define what it considered necessary steps to be taken by the Library:

- (1) The employment of specialists in several subject areas.
- (2) The development of a systematic program aimed at determining the lacunae in resources.
- (3) The development of a program whereby the Library might utilize on a temporary basis certain faculty members in resource development.
- (4) The encouragement of more systematic planning by departments and colleges for resource development.
- (5) The charging of the All-University Library Committee with a responsibility for encouraging library resource development within the University.
- (6) The perfection of procedures for informing the Library of all plans being evolved within the University which will call for expansion of library holdings.

We certainly concur with these recommendations.

When we look to the future development of the collections at Michigan State, we see many problems. Not the least of these is availability of resources. Reprint and microfilm projects are indeed making available items that would have been impossible to acquire even a few years ago. However, there are many titles we must have in our collections that are not available. The supply of these items, as is obvious to anyone who studies the catalogs, is steadily decreasing. This scarcity is accompanied by notable increases in price.

Situated as we are, in the midst of a region with many rich libraries, it is difficult to attain recognition as a library with important resources of its own. Often when we have applied for depository copies of materials, we have been told that they are already in the

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state, or the region. Many items that we might normally hope to acquire are unavailable because of the nature of our library. Similarly, all too often the prime opportunities to purchase will be offered first to older and better known libraries. Only by the expenditure of considerable funds and by the accumulation of many volumes, can we hope to be recognized.

A third problem, and certainly one that many libraries must face in the next few years, is the demand for additional copies of materials for mass circulation. We are now confronted by the fact that we must buy a third, fourth, or fifth copy of some periodicals, rather than three, four, or five new titles. The demands of the students on campus cannot be denied because of our ideal of the future. Even though our allocations for books and periodicals have increased five-fold in the ten year period, there is still not enough to do what should be done.

Closely paralleling library development at Michigan State is that at Southern Illinois University. While the two institutions are about the same age, Michigan State grew to university status from a land-grant college, Southern Illinois from a teachers' college. Michigan State had a slight head start in enrollment growth, with 15,000 students on its hundredth anniversary in 1955, while Southern Illinois did not reach that size for another six years. Today both schools have large enrollments (Michigan State 30,000; Southern Illinois 26,000), both support extensive graduate programs, and both have built million-volume libraries largely in the course of a decade. For both institutions the great acceleration in book buying began just ten years ago, following the opening of new library buildings. Both libraries were organized on a subject divisional basis, and at both the professional library staff took the initiative in the acquisitions program. Beyond this, the method and details of library expansion have varied with the organizational structure of the University, the nature of its program, and the personality of those in positions of leadership.

#### *Southern Illinois University*

In 1955 when I assumed the directorship of Southern Illinois University Library, President Delyte W. Morris expressed his hope and belief that this relatively small school (3,800 students), which had only recently moved from teachers' college to university status, would soon become a university in fact as well as in name. I was given a mandate to build a research library and was assured of the necessary support.



I inherited two valuable assets from my predecessor, Robert H. Muller: an excellent set of plans for a new library building, already under construction; and a sound, though small (160,000 volumes) book collection. While the building was under construction, we selected the professional librarians who were to head the four subject divisions in the new library (humanities, science, social science, and education) and were to play a major role in the building of the book collection. With their assistance we formulated a long-range acquisitions program.

The program called for raising the level of current book purchasing so that the Library would acquire the significant works in all fields covered by the University's program as these works were published. We considered this activity to be the province of the teaching departments, and adequate funds were allocated to them for this purpose. Through a prompting service, the library staff supplied the library representative in each department with information on new titles as announced by the American and British book trade. Ultimately, the prompting was expanded to include selected French and German publications. This service has been discontinued for American publications with the Library's recent arrangement to receive automatically the output of major American publishers. The acquisitions program also called for the systematic purchase of older works, back files of journals, and for expansion of the reference collection and national and trade bibliographies.

Responsibility for this development was placed in the hands of the four subject librarians, who had been selected for their knowledge of the literature in their respective fields. (Each division head holds a graduate degree in a subject field and is accepted as a colleague in that academic department.) Subject librarians were also given responsibility for purchase in greater depth for the fields selected for doctoral work, in each instance working closely with teaching faculties.

Subject librarians have been guided in their book selection by surveys of the various collections within their libraries, conducted jointly by the library and teaching faculties, and, in the case of a doctoral field, the further advice of an outside consultant. The late Clyde Kluckhohn, for example, surveyed the anthropology collection just a few weeks before his death. As an ex-officio member of the Graduate Council, the director of libraries is able to ensure that no graduate program is approved until there is evidence that it can be supported

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adequately by the Library. The University now offers doctoral programs in nearly all of the liberal arts and sciences, having faced the critical inspection of our own consultants as well as those from the North Central Association.

In 1957, with the Library settled in a finished portion of the new building, and after a year of planning, we began an accelerated book buying program. In that year the book budget was increased from \$80,000 to \$200,000. Funds for books have continued to rise annually, although at lesser rates. In the current fiscal year, if we include the special fund for developing the science collection at Carbondale and the library for the new campus at Edwardsville, the book budget exceeds a million dollars. This money has not come easily or automatically, and budget officers were often concerned with the heavy financial drain required to build up a research library. But it is a tribute to the university leadership that, despite the many other demands for funds, the Library consistently has been given a high priority.

During most of the period of concentrated library development, Southern Illinois University Library has been without the benefit of an all-University library committee, although one has recently been formed. An earlier Instructional Aids Council proved ineffective and was abandoned because it served too many agencies (the museum, statistical services, and the textbook rental program, as well as the Library) and was heavily weighted with administrators. Lacking a faculty advisory committee, we were forced to form the necessary faculty contacts on an ad hoc basis. Faculty have been kept informed of progress in acquisitions through an occasional *Progress Report*.

Approximately 50 percent of the Library's annual book fund is spent by the four subject librarians for retrospective buying; approximately 25 percent is allocated to some sixty-five teaching departments, largely but not exclusively for current books; and the remaining 25 percent is used for standing orders or is held by the director of libraries as a contingency fund for the purchase of special collections and for supplementing departmental book budgets that have proved inadequate.

*En bloc* purchasing has enabled rapid expansion in a number of areas at a comparatively low cost per volume. In recent years such collections have been bought with a view to dividing them between the older campus in Carbondale and the newer campus in Edwardsville, which is still in need of many basic books for an undergraduate

program. After ten years of heavy book buying and with the Library surpassing a million volumes, it is exceedingly difficult to find book collections that will not result in excessive duplication or serve only marginal interests.

The Library began its accelerated program from the premise that the professional library staff must take the initiative in building a research collection, working with teaching faculty wherever possible, but carrying the burden alone where a department had not yet assembled a faculty that was able or willing to cooperate. For, at the same time that the Library was expanding, academic departments were also expanding and upgrading their faculties. Since this academic progress was uneven, the extent of support that departments were able to give the Library was also uneven.

The direction in which any library moves in building special collections is the result of a combination of factors—strength of existing holdings, strength and specialization of faculty, presence of research programs and graduate studies, the bibliographic initiative of members of both the library and teaching faculties, and, not the least, the availability of collections for purchase. Today, with an able faculty in all departments and a distinguished faculty in some, there is a normal interaction of these forces operating in the building of the book collection. In the early days of our expanded book buying, however, decisions often had to be made by the library staff without faculty consensus, based largely on future expectations.

Our first *en bloc* purchase, the Alexander H. Krappe library of international folklore, reflected the support of perhaps a half-dozen faculty members in two departments and was an obvious addition. The 1960 purchase of the 7,000 volume library of Dr. José Mogravejo Carrión of Cuenca, Ecuador, grew out of strong interdisciplinary interest in Latin American affairs. It marked the beginning of the systematic expansion of holdings in Latin American history, government, literature, travel, and anthropology. The collection now requires the attention of a full-time Latin American bibliographer, Hensley C. Woodbridge, who is on joint appointment with the Library and the Romance Languages Department.

The Library moved into the field of twentieth-century literature, however, without the active support of the English Department, which had not yet developed faculty specialization. Concentration on the twentieth century was largely a library decision and came about in part because of a realization that literary manuscripts in any quantity

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for earlier periods were either unobtainable or out of range in price, but also because of the availability of a distinguished library in our back yard. This was the collection of James Joyce books and manuscripts, assembled by the late Dr. H. K. Croessmann of DuQuoin, a small town just north of Carbondale. To this fine collection was added the Joyce letters from the library of Charles E. Feinberg of Detroit. With the arrival of Professor Harry T. Moore on the English faculty and as the Library's consultant in modern literature, we moved further into the Irish field, adding substantial manuscript materials on Yeats, AE, Lady Gregory, Katharine Tynan, and various figures associated with the Abbey Theatre. By the time we were able to acquire the Caresse Crosby collection of the Black Sun Press and the complementary collection of American and British expatriate writers, assembled by Philip Kaplan of New York, we had the enthusiastic support of the English Department. Faculty members and graduate students have since been attracted to the University by the strength of library holdings in twentieth century literature. The humanities librarian and Joyce scholar, Alan M. Cohn, and the rare book librarian, Ralph W. Bushee, share the responsibility for building this collection, consulting from time to time with Professor Moore.

In the field of history it was natural to concentrate on the lower Mississippi valley, a region that figures prominently in the early history of southern Illinois. Furthermore, an interdisciplinary faculty seminar and research program, headed by the late Charles C. Colby, nationally known geographer, focused attention on this region. Collecting in this area, as well as the broader areas of British and American history, was directed by Social Studies Librarian John Clifford, who is also a member of the history faculty. The recent addition of a curator of historical manuscripts, Kenneth W. Duckett, will enable the Library to give greater attention to local and regional history and to support the publishing program of the Ulysses S. Grant Association. The University has entered into a contract with the Association for the publication of the Grant papers and the editorial office is housed in the Morris Library.

Another University publishing program, the *Collected Works of John Dewey*, prompted the assembling of Dewey and related materials, under the direction of the late Zella Cundall, education librarian, and her successor, Ruth Bauner. Close association of the Library with the University Press has resulted in the purchase of a number of manuscript collections because of their publication value.

An example is the Yeats and Lady Gregory letters to Lennox Robinson, now being edited by Professor Moore.

Special consideration was given to developing collections that cut across subject divisional lines: responsibility for a law collection, newspapers, and state and federal documents was assumed by the director of libraries; the publications of academies and learned societies were assigned to Ferris S. Randall, head librarian of the Carbondale Campus. The Library, thus far, has not felt the pressure to acquire more than a basic collection of works in non-western languages, and the University of Illinois Library's extensive Slavic program has relieved Southern Illinois of responsibility in this area.

In developing special collections we have been careful to inform our faculty that rare books and manuscripts were purchased from special funds earmarked for the purpose, and were not made at the expense of the more immediate book needs of on-going programs. We have also taken into consideration the strength of the University of Illinois Library, avoiding specialization in those areas where that institution over the years has assembled outstanding collections. Our association with the University of Illinois has been both close and cordial, despite the fact that Southern Illinois, in terms of interlibrary service, has much more to gain than to give. Reciprocal borrowing privileges between Southern Illinois University faculty and faculty of the St. Louis universities, all members of a metropolitan council on higher education, has likewise been beneficial to the faculty of the Edwardsville campus and has had some effect on our acquisitions policy.

It was not until 1966 that the Library chose to become a member of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. The early emphasis of the Center on storage of seldom used materials of member libraries was not applicable to the situation at Southern Illinois. The deciding factor in influencing us to join was the Center's program, under a National Science Foundation grant, of acquiring all journals abstracted in *Biological* and *Chemical Abstracts* that were not available in member libraries.

The Library has frequently taken advantage of special bibliographic interests of faculty, providing additional funds for the development of a field where a senior faculty member offered his services in developing the collection and where the department was willing to give him released time. Such buying, however, must relate to a larger area in which the Library is interested. Professor Boyd Carter of

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Romance Languages and Professor Ward Morton of the Department of Government devoted a substantial portion of their time over a period of years to such activity. We have also provided book buying funds to certain faculty members traveling abroad.

Since it was not possible to move in every area of knowledge with the same thoroughness we have concentrated in the humanities and the social sciences and, to some extent, in the biological sciences, leaving the physical sciences and technology for future development. This postponement could be justified by the fact that these fields were being held back by lack of laboratory facilities, which, in turn, delayed the development of faculties and programs. A special appropriation of approximately a million dollars, to be spent over a period of three years, has recently been provided for use largely in expanding the physical sciences collection at Carbondale and developing the new Edwardsville Library. To assist in the former we have secured the half-time services of a professor of chemistry who is working with Science Librarian Robert G. Schipf in the analysis of book and journal requirements in the light of existing utilization studies and departmental plans.

As with many new university libraries, we have found it useful to acquire many early and rare works on microtext and have subscribed to such projects as the *Short-Title Catalogue*, Evans' *American Bibliography*, the British Parliamentary papers, the early American and British journals, depository and non-depository federal documents, and a number of daily newspapers. We regret that the present wave of reprinting scholarly journals did not begin ten years ago, before we had invested in the less desirable microtext forms.

Recognizing the need to supplement our appropriated budget with private gifts of rare books and manuscripts, a Friends of the Library group was organized in 1958. Unlike many older universities with a source of wealthy alumni, we have had to seek patrons outside the ranks of our own graduates. A number of outstanding gifts have come to the Library from our friends to provide what Charles Feinberg, himself a generous friend, terms "frosting on the cake." Among the major gifts (more than "frosting") is a collection of some 8,000 volumes, largely first editions, of late nineteenth and twentieth century American and British fiction, the gift of Philip D. Sang of River Forest, Illinois. R. Buckminster Fuller, a distinguished member of our faculty, has presented his archives to the Library.

A new dimension was added to the Library's acquisitions program

in 1957 with the creation of a second campus in the highly populated areas of Madison and St. Clair counties, across the Mississippi River from St. Louis. After eight years of temporary quarters, the new campus at Edwardsville was opened last fall, with the Elijah P. Lovejoy Library one of the first two buildings completed. Starting with a small collection of books from defunct Shurtleff College at Alton, the collection for the Edwardsville campus has been assembled under the direction of Head Librarian John C. Abbott, with a rapidity that has amazed even the staff. In eight years the collection has grown to almost 200,000 volumes, a total which it had taken the Carbondale library eighty years to collect. While the Carbondale library is now supporting doctoral programs in most of the liberal arts and sciences, the Edwardsville library, employing much the same acquisitions techniques, is working toward the support of master's level programs.

In the interest of a "one university" concept the decision was made to develop the Library as a single research collection, divided in its location between two campuses. Preliminary to the decision, Ferris S. Randall conducted a comprehensive survey of library needs and resources of the two campuses. In addition, two outside consultants, Dean Robert B. Downs of the University of Illinois and Professor Maurice F. Tauber of Columbia University, were called upon for advice.

The following policy statement, reflecting the "one campus" decision, was adopted to govern the library acquisitions program in the years ahead:

The Library will support to the best of its ability any teaching or research being conducted or contemplated on either campus. New programs, particularly at the graduate level, should be approved by the Graduate School only after careful consideration of library resources.

To provide adequate library support of a course, a curriculum or a program, the bulk of library materials needed for student and faculty should be available on the campus where the work is being conducted. It is not practicable either in terms of convenience to the reader or in terms of library mechanics to borrow from the other campus on a large scale books and journals that are needed for class assignments and for collateral reading. Furthermore, the same works needed to support class assignments on one campus are likely to be needed on the other campus. Duplication of library materials on the two campuses at this level is essential. Inter-campus borrowing should be confined to the more specialized and esoteric requirements.

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Highly specialized or expensive books and journals and works that will be used infrequently will not be acquired on one campus if they are already available by borrowing from the other. In the case of scholarly journals, extensive back files normally will not be duplicated. A photocopy of the desired article will be supplied for faculty and graduate students at the other campus.

In attempting to support research by individual faculty members, the Library will purchase books and other materials, provided they contribute to the general development of the collection. But isolated volumes of research materials will not be purchased if they can be borrowed from the other campus or from other university or research libraries. Where it is necessary to make extensive use of a specialized collection located elsewhere, the faculty member should plan to spend time at that Library, whether it is at the other campus of Southern Illinois University or at another university. Travel funds should be made available within reason for this purpose, as a less expensive method of supporting faculty research than duplicating a collection that would seldom be used.

In order to prevent unnecessary duplication in book ordering and to encourage inter-campus borrowing, complete author-title catalogs of the two campus libraries will be made available in book form on both campuses. (The Carbondale section of this catalog, 39 volumes, has been published.)<sup>3</sup>

It is a familiar story that increases in book budgets have not always been accompanied by comparable increases in processing staff. This has been the case at Southern Illinois and we have had the inevitable cataloging backlog. The situation is gradually being righted with the addition of staff. In the meantime, a pre-cataloging system has made all books immediately available.

Some years ago, in planning the new library building, a decision was made by a faculty committee to discourage the creation of departmental libraries outside the main building. We have thus far been able to hold to this resolution with surprisingly little faculty opposition. By avoiding the expense of maintaining departmental collections we have been able to concentrate on a single centralized collection.

As in the case of Michigan State, however, large enrollments have required added copies of many standard works. While subject librarians have been purchasing multiple copies, they have been reluctant to divert large sums from the purchase of new titles. Consequently, a special fund for buying duplicates has been given to the circulation librarian who, in administering the reserve book service, is in a posi-



tion to observe the heavy demands on certain titles. Some relief from duplicate buying is to be found also in the book rental system for undergraduates. The Library, which administers the system, can transfer additional copies of textbooks (including standard works of fiction and books of readings) as needed to the reserve book room.

Michigan State has come to the decision that the subject divisional organization, which served that library well as it did Southern Illinois during a decade of rapid development of the collection, can no longer be justified, and a return to the traditional pattern of central reference is planned with the move to a new addition to the building. A book selection department will take responsibility for the development of the collection. This has not been the experience at Southern Illinois, where divisional reference and book selection will continue to be linked, and the order department will continue to serve primarily as the business agent in book buying. The growing demand for general reference service for the large number of undergraduates will be met (1) by creation of an undergraduate or general studies library in the main building, and (2) by a reference station at the central card catalog where inquiries emanating from use of the catalog can be directed to the appropriate subject library. The latter service has been put into effect. In the more distant future a high-rise storage building, connected by tunnel with the main library, is planned for housing the seldom used volumes in all fields, as designated by the subject librarians. As far as we can now see, the subject divisions (with science being divided into two libraries—biological and physical) will remain the heart of our library organization.

While it is dramatic to report that Southern Illinois University Library has grown in the past decade from 160,000 volumes to more than a million volumes (the student body has grown in the same period from 3,800 to more than 26,000), we have reason to believe, as we talk with new faculty members who have come from older, well-established universities and as we work with consultants in various fields, that the quality of the collection has fully justified the large amount of money and the time and talent of library and teaching faculties that have gone into the acquisitions program.

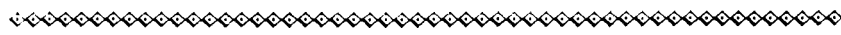
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## The Berkeley Library of the University of California: Some Notes on Its Formation

DONALD CONEY  
AND  
JULIAN G. MICHEL

IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE BERKELEY collection of the University of California has developed in ways different from those observable at other universities except for date, person and subject. In the absence of the complete record, it appears that the substance of the Library began to take shape under the University's first professional librarian, Joseph Cummings Rowell, shortly after his appointment in 1875.

Rowell, a member of the second class to enroll at the University of California, graduated in July, 1874, and was appointed Recorder of the Faculty, Lecturer in English History, and Secretary to President Gilman. The next year he became Librarian succeeding Edward Rowland Sill, the last of the University's professor-librarians. It is possible that President Gilman, with his experience as a cataloger in Boston and New York and as Yale's Librarian, recognized in the young man the characteristics of success. Perhaps Sill, a member of the committee that recommended the appointment, made a friendly gesture toward a fellow poet. It is interesting to speculate on whether Rowell would have had this opportunity had Bret Harte accepted the Regents' offer in 1870 of the position of Professor of Recent Literature and Curator of the Library and Museum at \$300 a month with, as Rowell said in later years, "the guarantee of ample leisure for literary work."<sup>1</sup>

It must have been one of Rowell's first duties to report on the library of the University to the editors of *Public Libraries of the United States of America*, the celebrated special report of the Bureau of

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Education for the centennial year of 1876. He reported 12,000 volumes and was able to mention only three special gifts, of which that of Michael Reese of San Francisco—the 3,000 volume social science library of Dr. Francis Lieber of Columbia—was thought by the editors worthy of notice in their summary of valuable donations to college libraries. This account earned the University library a place among the sketches of noteworthy collections which form part of Chapter 3 of the 1876 *Report*, where (by virtue of the alphabet) it led all the rest.<sup>2</sup>

California, however—or for that matter the entire West—did not enjoy much eminence in library affairs in 1875. San Francisco, the cultural center of the West Coast, supported twenty-eight libraries of all descriptions with a total of fewer than 175,000 volumes. The largest were two subscription libraries, the Mercantile Library of 41,000 volumes (where Rowell read as a schoolboy) and the Odd Fellows' Library of 26,883 volumes. All were the property of some group, e.g., La Ligue Nationale Française, the Eureka Turn-Verein, Madame Zeitska's Institute and the like; the only exception was the Bancroft Pacific Library, the property of H. H. Bancroft, but "freely consulted by scholars."<sup>3</sup> Benefactions, such as had strengthened or created eastern libraries, like the Philadelphia Library Company, the Boston Public Library, or the Astor Library, were negligible. A. E. Whitaker complained that as for his library, the Mercantile, "gifts of money from the close grasp of millionaires have never fallen to its share," and reported that James Lick's bequest in 1874 of \$10,000 was the first to be received by a San Francisco library.<sup>4</sup>

There was no public library in the modern sense; that was to come in 1878 through the efforts of Andrew S. Hallidie, Regent of the University, inventor and promotor of the cable car, and for nine years president of the Mechanics Institute. The East had all the big libraries; there was none of 50,000 volumes or more west of Albany, except for the Public Library of Kentucky at Louisville.

The last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century were vintage years for librarianship. The two decades after the first national meetings of librarians in 1853 had been dominated by the panic of 1857 and the dislocations of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Thereafter, the natural energies of the people and the wealth of the country's resources combined to create an era of prosperity. In the field of higher education, the changes were fundamental. The university as a center of research replaced the college as the principal institution.

Scholarship as a career became associated with the universities. The lecture and the textbook gave way to the seminar and the library. Scholars ceased to depend upon their own libraries and looked to the universities for the books they required. The dispersed collections in natural science academies, historical societies, subscription libraries and private studies were no longer sufficient for the array of new scholars concentrated at the universities.

When the College of California turned into the University of California at Oakland in 1868, there were 1,036 books in its library, half of them of religious nature. This minuscule library was enriched in 1871 by its first notable or at least recorded gift of a considerable number of modern works of poetry, essays and novels, and the current edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, a lawyer's charitable return of a \$500 fee paid by the Board of Regents. Later the same donor laid the foundation for the Library's History of Art collection by a voluminous French work on Herculaneum and Pompeii, one volume of which became the first entrant to Berkeley's version of *l'enfer*. A later exotic gift, now preserved in the Bancroft Library, was the 163 water colors of Mexican and Californian birds drawn by Colonel Andrew J. Grayson and diverted from its original destination in Mexico by Emperor Maximilian's execution. On the death of Francis Lieber, the Columbia University political scientist, the University, still in Oakland, increased its library by nearly 50 percent with the acquisition of Lieber's 3,000-volume collection and his extensive collection of Civil War pamphlets. This was a true windfall, made possible by a gift of \$2,000 from an unexpected source, Michael Reese, a Bavarian immigrant, tanner, school master, peddler and eventually successful capitalist in San Francisco. Rowell's biographer says, "Someone complimented him on his generosity. 'But think of the lost interest!' he replied."<sup>5</sup> The year 1873 was further made notable by the bequest of the 1,500-volume library of F. A. Pioche of San Francisco, dealing with linguistics and French literature. To make the year a memorable one, the State Legislature appropriated \$4,880 for modern books to be selected by W. E. Poole, then of the Chicago Public Library. Finally, in that same year, the Library with the University moved to Berkeley, and occupied a room in South Hall.

Two years later Rowell became the University's first full-time librarian and forthwith set about making himself a professional by committing all his energies and his future to the task. At that point in the University's development, its library comprised 12,000 volumes.

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In his early years as librarian, Rowell was much occupied as a one-man crew with the organizing, cataloging and arranging of the collection. Funds were scarce. Had it not been for an endowment bequeathed by Michael Reese in 1878, the little library would have been hard put to it to grow. Reese's posthumous gift was commemorated by a bronze plate ("To Michael Reese in commemoration of his liberality in donating to the Library fifty thousand dollars") in Bacon Hall, the first library building to which Rowell moved his collection in 1881. Short of cash, Rowell began in 1884 to solicit gifts from learned societies and academies at home and abroad. In 1894, with the development of University publications, he established the Library's flourishing exchange program. Testimony to his industry and enterprise is the evidence that up to 1911 nearly one-third of the Library came from gift and exchange. Thus, from the ingenuity of poverty, we have the foundation of one of the Library's outstanding characteristics, a global exchange program which has resulted in a solid foundation in the publications of universities and learned societies the world over.

Rowell's 1902 *Report* summarizes the quarter century: "The eventfulness of the past two years in the history of the University Library naturally suggests a brief retrospect."<sup>6</sup> He cites the gift in 1878 of the Library-Museum Building by Henry Douglas Bacon of Oakland, matched by an appropriation of the State Legislature, and accompanied by the former's 1,400-volume library and his paintings and sculpture; the gift in 1884, through faculty solicitation, of \$2,000 for the purchase of German books; in 1895, the gift of two collections of Californiana, 1,400 volumes from Sarah P. Walsworth, and a group of books presented by the San Francisco Women's Literary Exhibit Committee; in 1897, the gift by Collis P. Huntington of the Cowan Library of 600 bound volumes, 3,300 pamphlets and 12,000 pages of manuscripts on California history; in 1897, the gifts of Alfred Greenbaum and Louis Sloss of San Francisco, a "large beginning of the Semitic Department of the Library," also gifts supported by contributions of money from the Temple Emanu-El in San Francisco; also in 1897, Mary A. Avery's gift of art books; in 1899, by bequest, the philological library of Professor George Morey Richardson and the first gifts of Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst in art and architecture.<sup>6</sup>

Towards the conclusion of this *Report*, a brief note foreshadows a future which Rowell was not to see. He remarks that the "cumulative effect of the successive gifts of Mr. James K. Moffitt is appreciably

noticeable.”<sup>6</sup> The most memorable of the gifts of this alumnus and Regent, whose name the Undergraduate Library will bear when it is completed in the centennial year 1968, was posthumous. Annually from 1897, his donations had met special needs and purchased rare books for the Library; at his death in 1955, the Library received by bequest Mr. Moffitt’s fine library, notable for its Horace collection and medieval manuscripts, as a memorial to his late wife, together with an endowment equal to increasing the Pauline Fore Moffitt Collection at a continuing level of excellence.

The history of a library’s material growth is for the most part forgotten or never recorded, or imbedded, petty detail by petty detail, in a thousand dusty records. The interaction of scholarly need and the opportunities of the book market, the disposition to “build to strength,” the seizing upon a particular form of publication as a basis for collecting, the reproduction of a favorite library image, or sheer avarice, all shape the growing library. These are displayed in the following accounts of several of Berkeley’s collections for which information is more available than for others.

### *The Bancroft Library*

The Bancroft Library provides an excellent point of departure for an illustrative tour of the Berkeley Library’s collecting history. Seeking scholars’ personal libraries, President Gilman was bound to notice the most significant one in the immediate area, the Western America Library brought together in San Francisco by H. H. Bancroft, publisher of “this never-ending series of books known as ‘Bancroft’s Histories.’”<sup>7</sup> Gilman made overtures to the owner in the seventies, but the mutually desired alliance of Bancroft and the University was not celebrated until November, 1905. Both parties were eager for the transfer from San Francisco to Berkeley where the University was preparing special quarters on the third floor of a new building, California Hall. Before the move could occur, San Francisco suffered earthquake and fire on April 18, 1906. Although Adolph Sutro’s library was in the fire zone, Bancroft’s escaped.

The significance of the acquisition is apparent from the gross figures. Bancroft reckoned the size of his library at 60,000 volumes, at a time when the University Library only possessed 151,000 volumes. But this comparison is deceptive. In 1906, the main collections of the University Library, except for the Cowan manuscripts and the Teb-tunis papyri from Mrs. Hearst’s archaeological expeditions at the turn

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of the century, consisted mainly of print. The significance of Bancroft's library at the time of its acquisition was in the manuscripts and other primary or scarce sources not reflected in the volume count.

A less publicized development of the book collections was getting under way at the time of the Bancroft acquisition. In 1906, Juan C. Cebrian of San Francisco began to make the University Library at Berkeley a continuing annual gift of between 400 and 1,000 volumes on Spanish language, literature and history and on Hispanic culture generally. In 1928 and 1930, *Spain and Spanish America in the Libraries of the University of California*,<sup>8</sup> published partly at his expense, displayed the holdings of both Bancroft and the General Library in these subjects, each in a separate volume. The Preface notes that about one-third of the 15,000 titles, including many sets and periodicals, represented his personal gifts. The equal bulk of the two volumes shows the interrelationship between the subject collections of an already complicated library system.

For the quarter century which began in 1911 with the appointment of Herbert Eugene Bolton as Professor of History and Curator—later Director—the Bancroft enjoyed a golden age. Mining the original sources of the Bancroft, Bolton set a pattern for his students. Together they exploited the resources of Mexican and Spanish libraries and archives, bringing back to Berkeley copies and extracts from foreign sources; a consequence of this vigorous research and collecting has been the reputation of the Bancroft Library as a collection on Latin America. In 1946, George P. Hammond of the University of New Mexico became a member of the History department and succeeded Bolton as Director. A "Bolton boy," he could be expected to continue a thriving tradition and to impress his own standards on it. Hammond's influence is displayed in two different results. Under his direction, the overwhelming collections of manuscripts and non-book materials began to assume the shape of an organized library. His own collecting instincts continued the Bolton tradition of acquiring archival source materials, but now with the aid of microfilm as well as by the procurement of original materials when available. In the twenty years of the Hammond incumbency, the Bancroft's book collection increased from 79,000 to 138,000 volumes and its hitherto uncounted manuscripts assumed the statistical reality of five million.

The technique of microfilm was applied to Spanish archives and to those of the British Public Record Office to procure a rich harvest of Latin American colonial sources. This technique was extended



into Mexico and the resulting facsimiles of manuscript sources were augmented by purchases of the real thing as opportunity offered. The outstanding acquisition of the Hammond era was the purchase in 1962 of the personal and public papers of Don Silvestre Terrazas of Chihuahua and El Paso, a leader of the Mexican Revolution. The papers of the veteran newspaperman comprised correspondence over a period of forty years, extensive files of newspapers, and a personal library containing a substantial volume of Revolutionary pamphlets and other ephemera. The manuscript portion of the Terrazas Papers amounts to approximately 100,000 pieces. The whole comprised the first major collection on the Mexican Revolution to be acquired by any university in the United States. The capstone to the Hammond collecting era was the acquisition, at the close of his administration in 1965, of the unique pictorial archive of Robert B. Honeyman, Jr. This is a collection of almost two thousand items: oil paintings, water-colors and drawings from almost every voyage of exploration to California for which pictorial material is known to exist. The Honeyman collection complements the Library's nearly unique holdings of manuscripts and printed materials bearing on California and the West and extends the already rich photographic record which the Bancroft has slowly accumulated over many years.

### *The East Asiatic Library*

The Far West looks toward the East and from time to time the vision of some of its citizens has not been myopic. Three years after an interest of the United States government in obtaining census information about China had resulted in acquisition by the Library of Congress of the first significant collection in Chinese, Regent Edward Tompkins addressed to his colleagues of the Board a letter of September 18, 1872, dated from Oakland. The opening statement anticipates reasoning which was not to be felt as nationally cogent until the close of World War II in 1945 had sharpened American perspectives:

The business between California and Asia is already very great. Its future is beyond an estimate that the most sanguine would now dare to make. The child is born that will see the commerce of the Pacific greater than that of the Atlantic. It is carried on with people of whose languages we are totally ignorant, and in all the vast transactions that it involves, we are dependent upon native interpreters, whose integrity will not become more reliable as the magnitude of their tempta-

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tions increase. It is, therefore, of the utmost consequence for California, that the means shall be provided to instruct our young men, preparing for lives of business activity, in the languages and literatures of Eastern Asia. It is the duty of the University to supply this want. It can only be done by a well-organized Department of Oriental Languages and Literature, and every day that it is delayed is an injury to the State.<sup>9</sup>

The letter concluded by offering the University the gift that was to endow, in 1895, the Agassiz Professorship of Oriental Languages and Literature, with John Fryer as the first appointment.

The Fryer appointment, distinguished by the level at which it was made—the earlier Harvard appointment in Chinese had been to an instructorship rather than to a chair—bore rapid fruit and established some main features of the overall collections. By 1897, the Secretary of the Board was reporting to the Regents that “first considerable accessions by purchase have been made this year towards building up a library of Chinese philology and literature.”<sup>10</sup>

The Oriental holdings received additional support from the Horace W. Carpentier endowment of 1916, and from the gift that same year of the first large block of Chinese works, 13,000 volumes received from Chiang K'ang-hu, then a member of the faculty. Fryer's personal collection, which the University was to receive by bequest in 1928, was a gift of between 30,000 and 40,000 volumes by an Eastern rather than a Western reckoning.

In the public mind, the decisive attention of academic administrators is not usually associated with the origins and growth of distinguished and highly-specialized research collections, but the development of those of the East Asiatic Library was again in 1949, as in the case of Regent Tompkins, to have the benefit of prompt firmness when President Robert Gordon Sproul supported and secured purchase of the Mitsui Bunko, and thus solidly established the largest and most significant Japanese collection in the United States outside that of the Library of Congress. This acquisition alone brought to Berkeley, where Japanese had previously lagged behind Chinese, 80,000 volumes, 8,000 manuscripts and the collections of Chinese rubbings and of maps that are a unique resource in this country. The 1963 grant from the Ford Foundation to the Center for Chinese Studies, and special University support of the East Asiatic collections, have broadened the range of coverage; and the staff of the Library under the direction of Dr. Elizabeth Huff has built strong and pre-

viously neglected collections in art and archaeology generally, and in Japanese local history, considerably nourished by many gifts from cities in Japan.

### *The Slavic Collection*

The general development of Slavic collections in the United States, and the size, significance and areas of strength of those in the Bay Area, in San Francisco, at Stanford and at Berkeley, are matters familiar from national surveys made between 1945 and 1960. These West Coast collections have made the Bay Area, with Washington and New York, continuously one of the national centers for Slavic studies. For the Berkeley development, three aspects have some interest. The early history of the Department of Slavic Languages illustrates a significant faculty role; in 1930 and again in 1945, acquisition of the libraries of Paul Miliukov and of Arne Laurin (discussed below) demonstrated the importance of international relationships among scholars and of prompt administrative action; the development of Slavic collections since 1945 also calls attention to the critical role an acquisition department can play.

The early development of Slavic studies at Berkeley is a tribute to the personal efforts of a maverick scholar, George R. Noyes, seconded by the wave of history, the Russian Revolution. Unlike Fryer, who came to an endowed chair and the encouragements of a regential vision, Noyes joined the Berkeley faculty in 1902 as assistant professor of English and Slavic Languages and began by offering English composition, Old English, Chaucer and four courses of Russian. By the following year, the formal connection with English had been severed.

In 1906, the President's *Report*, listing exchanges maintained with Russia and Serbia, specified institutions in Yuriev, Helsingfors, Kasan, Moscow, Odessa, St. Petersburg and Belgrade.<sup>11</sup> In 1908, Rowell reported that "from Mrs. Gertrude Atherton was received the valuable Russian encyclopedia in 85 volumes."<sup>12</sup> In spite of such support, however, promotion came slowly and not until 1916, when Noyes became associate professor of an enlarged department with three assistants in Russian, Bohemian and Serbo-Croatian.

By 1920, the revolution in Russia had begun to support Noyes' interest and the Department of Slavic Languages, augmented by Alexander S. Kaun, whose collection the Library received as a gift in 1945, and by Milutin Krunich, was offering a full range of programs including the doctorate, undergraduate honors work, summer session and

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extension courses. In 1921-22, Noyes was serving the Library and the development of collections in more difficult ways. The Department's report to the President indicates that Noyes "was absent on Sabbatical leave, spending nearly all of his time in the new Slavic states of Central and Southeastern Europe," while the Librarian's report comments, "George R. Noyes . . . rendered invaluable assistance during his sojourn in Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Poland where personal contact produced results impossible to attain by correspondence."<sup>13</sup> The record of Noyes' publications, in both his chosen field, Slavic, and in English literature, must suffice for the summary of the rest of a career which death closed in 1952.

Another scholar in another department, Professor Robert J. Kerner of the History department, is a reminder of the drama that occasionally accompanies the acquisition of notable collections. Kerner was instrumental in obtaining both the personal library of Paul Miliukov, the Russian exile who had been professor of history and the law at the University of Moscow before becoming briefly Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government, and the Arne Laurin collection of the libraries, papers and scrapbooks of Tomas Masaryk and his family and of Eduard Benes.

In 1929, Kerner learned from Frank Alfred Golder, an acquaintance of Miliukov's, that the collection was available for purchase. Taken secretly from Russia, it had been in a Stanford basement, where it had arrived in 1921 from Helsinki. Totalling about four thousand volumes, the Miliukov library was estimated by Professor Kerner to be one of the best private collections of Russian history and civilization outside of Slavic Europe. At the time, its value was enhanced by the Soviet government's embargo on the export of such material.

The Masaryk-Benes acquisition had a similar history. Arne Laurin, to whom this collection belonged, was editor-in-chief of *Prager Presse* and an acquaintance of Hans Kohn, who had been a visiting professor at Berkeley in 1938. Kohn apprised Kerner of the whereabouts and availability of this collection and negotiations began at once. In 1939, a price was settled, but the national situation in Europe made it impossible to arrange for shipment, in spite of support from our State Department through the consulate in Prague. In 1940, the Library learned that the collection had been stored in the consulate for safe-keeping, where it survived the war and from which it was moved to Berkeley.

The scholarly impetus typified by Noyes and Kerner lent force and

direction to the technique of exchange initiated by Rowell and brought to a higher degree of development by Miss Ivander MacIver, long-time head of the Library's exchange department, under whom the growing array of University Press publications was applied skillfully to Russian sources of exchange. This involvement put the University in a favorable position to take advantage of the wave of Slavic interest that swept over U.S. universities at the close of World War II. The Library joined with other libraries under the leadership of the Library of Congress in a successful attempt to reopen the Russian market. This effort led eventually to the formation of the Coordinating Committee for Slavic and East European Library Resources, better known under its early acronym COCOSEERS, with which Mrs. Dorothy B. Keller, head of the Acquisition Department, has been associated from its beginning. The Slavic but non-Russian interests of younger members of the faculty are reflected in the Library's assumption under the Farmington Plan of the entire scholarly output of Yugoslavia. A recent acquisition worthy of special notice was the purchase in 1962 of the papers of Roger Boscovich, the eighteenth-century Yugoslav scientist, an extension of the already notable history of science collection.

### *The Music Library*

The Music Library, established as a branch in 1947, is remarkable for a rapid development of special collections analogous in most aspects to the more gradual growth of those in the Bancroft and East Asiatic libraries. The dominant influence was that of Manford F. Bukofzer, the historian and bibliographer of medieval and Renaissance music, who guided the fortunes of the Department of Music until his death in 1955. Music Librarian Vincent Duckles' comment on the significance of Bukofzer's personal collection, which the Library acquired, summarizes the tradition and forecasts its continuance:

Without the aid of microfilm the Music Library would never be able to develop a first-class research collection. Most of the important sources in medieval and Renaissance music exist in unique copies in widely scattered libraries. Film makes it possible for a library to secure a greater concentration of sources than was possible a few years ago. It is certain that our acquisitions in this field will continue at an increasing rate. In 1954 a special appropriation of \$1,000 was utilized

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to build up our film holdings of the sources of early English music. . . . The death of Manfred Bukofzer brought the library an outstanding collection of the sources of early polyphonic music, 13th through 15th centuries, on film and record print. During the coming year the Head of Music Branch will be expanding this collection by the acquisition of film from German libraries.<sup>14</sup>

In 1957, the Library had purchased the collection of Aldo Olschki in Florence, except for the manuscripts. From his 1958 expedition, Professor Duckles brought back the Olschki manuscripts of more than 1,000 chamber works and film of fifteenth and sixteenth century sacred music from German libraries. In 1963, the results of a second purchasing expedition ranging from Scandinavia to Italy added acquisitions in twenty-three special fields, including early Danish opera, eighteenth century instruction books for brasses and strings (supporting the Ansley K. Salz collection of early stringed instruments received by bequest in 1957), Czech eighteenth century music, and sixteenth century liturgical music books. By 1963, the Library had purchased the personal collection of another eminent musicologist, Alfred Einstein, and subsequently received as a gift from the family his personal papers, transcriptions and research notes. Perhaps the most astonishing collection of the past twenty years is a thousand items of eighteenth-century manuscript Italian instrumental music. This collection is described in a thematic catalog prepared by Professor Duckles and Miss Minnie Elmer.<sup>15</sup>

Interest in opera, underwritten by a Bay Area devotion to this musical form, is reflected in major purchases. In 1950, the Regents made a special appropriation for the purchase of 4,600 opera scores from H. D. H. Connick of Berkeley, and in 1951 the Library purchased an additional hundred scores from him. In 1954, purchases of the opera collection of Sigmund Romberg added more than four thousand scores. In 1965, the opera segment of the late Alfred Cortot's collection added two hundred and fifty rare scores of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and as many libretti. In 1966, the Library acquired a collection of 4,400 libretti of North Italian provenance containing more than eight hundred pre-nineteenth century ones. To these efforts and the special support provided by the Regents, one important gift made its special contribution. Mrs. Irving Morrow gave her late husband's library of more than five thousand books and scores; this private collection contained fifteen hundred scores of operas.

*The Documents Department*

The Documents Department as it exists today is a realization of planning presented in a June 30, 1936, unpublished report to President Sproul by University Librarian Harold Leupp and his assistant librarian Jerome Wilcox. Originally the department was an outgrowth of the Reference Division with the immediate purpose of providing service to the consolidated collections of current and largely unbound government publications.

The original creation reflected library interest in economies of acquisition and processing, and growing public interest in the publications of the national and state governments. Before the turn of the century, Congressman James H. Budd, subsequently Governor, had secured for the University Library its comprehensive depository of publications by the Superintendent of Documents. The Library's receipt through exchange had always included foreign documents and the report of 1915, for example, notes that government publications were being received from India and the Union of South Africa. When the outbreak of the Second World War aroused interest in the publications of governments at home and abroad, the Library was already equipped to serve both interests. The intake of foreign documents was stimulated in 1945 by an act of the State Legislature which placed at the Library's disposal twenty-five sets of California documents for exchange use. Currently, sixteen foreign countries, globally dispersed, send us their official publications on exchange.

From the point of view of collections, the significant history of the department can be summarized by the contributing agencies mentioned in annual reports: in 1955, International Labor Office and the Parliament of North Ireland; in 1957, U.S. Selective Service System and Civilian Public Service, California Legislative Committee, War Relocation Authority, German Foreign Office, and Organization for European Economic Cooperation; in 1959, Atomic Energy Commission, International Conference on Atomic Energy, European Atomic Energy Commission, European Economic Community, and European Parliamentary Assembly; in 1960, Queen's Printer of Canada, and Joint Publication Research Service; in 1962, Organization of American States; in 1963, Regional Technical Report Center; and in 1965, Defense Documentation Center, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Most of these agencies provide depository collections. Several notable depositories since 1959, have been to the autonomous Law Library, through Chief Justice Earl Warren for the U.S. Supreme

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Court records and briefs, through Governor Edmund G. Brown for California legal documents, and through Congressman Jeffrey Cohelan for U.S. legal documents. The reports include some counts that give an idea of volumes involved: in 1958, a first accurate count of current document serials was 15,093, in 1964 the count was 20,768, with 2,277 new current titles added during the report year; the Wheat Loan receipts from India during the first eighteen months of the program comprised 708 packages or 38,435 pieces; receipts during the first half year of deposit were 6,615 microfiches from the Atomic Energy Commission and 6,242 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The experience of handling this exceedingly diverse flow of publications in many special formats and in many more languages makes a staff highly versatile in devising expedients. When the Public Law 480 avalanche reached Berkeley, the Documents Department staff was not stunned.

### *Collecting Policy and The Library Committee*

Library committees of the Berkeley Academic Senate have been influential in sharpening the collections, and two collecting policy statements—in November 1931 and again in 1946—presented to the Senate specific recommendations that have had a continuing effect. The 1946 recommendation provided a practical definition of aspects of the Pacific Basin which might desirably be covered by the Library. (The subsequent history of actual collection development suggests that it may have reflected history more than forecast the future, since India is noted as an area of lowest responsibility.)

The 1931 policy appears to have had the most desirable influence. It began by stating three main goals: to build collections systematically, to avoid duplication of special collections, and to reduce fund-raising competition among libraries of the West by promoting agreement on mutually exclusive aims. The doctrine of systematic development had an immediate and lasting effect: it presented a program for what has since come to be known locally as the "sets" policy. The avoidance of expensive duplication (reflected in the other two goals) anticipates solutions now associated with University-wide policy on campus specialization and the sharing of the University's total resources.

The "sets" policy of 1931 was animated by a recent survey of the collections. It proposed that a recurring annual sum of significant size (for the year of the report the suggested figure was \$10,000) be



set aside to fill gaps and acquire sets of "publications of academies and learned societies, of periodicals, of documents, newspapers, pamphlets and maps."<sup>16</sup> Of government documents the statement noted that such materials were of particular importance for research in the social sciences. As a result of its survey, the Committee presented a list of titles, which with subsequent additions has since provided a buying guide for the development of collections of retrospective serials and sets.

This "sets" policy was elaborated by the 1946 statement. Specifically, it proposed a division of fields of collecting responsibility between Northern and Southern California, and, with restrained comment about the real value of adding so-called prestige collections, it also proposed that such materials be acquired in microfilm when required for current research. Both these recommendations guided the development of a newspaper collecting policy, formally adopted in 1953.

As a general principle, the 1931 statement gave absolute priority to current real needs of instruction and research, and the 1946 statement reaffirmed this in an aphorism, "A library can be strong only by being weak." Both the idea and the language commend themselves. The idea seems to be common, in less trenchant language, to the various statements of University policy about collection development that have followed on the California Master Plan, as it is also basic to the national planning represented in Farmington and the Public Law 480 programs and to the regional planning that supported the Mid-West Interlibrary Center. Rowell forecast the policy at the Portland meeting of the American Library Association in 1905: "Frankly abandon the idea of building up a 'well-balanced standard' collection; I have heard of such libraries, but have never seen one. Indeed, disproportion of books tends toward distinctiveness, and later to distinction."<sup>17</sup>

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## Nine Campuses - One University

### The Libraries of the University of California

RICHARD O'BRIEN

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA has nine campuses: at Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz and Berkeley.\* There are colleges of liberal arts at all of them, and schools of medicine, engineering and law at several, in being or in the planning stage. Specialized programs and institutes are found in practically all areas of knowledge from a well-known institute of oceanography to a leading observatory, a primate conditioning center, a brain research institute, an institute of ethnomusicology, a dry-lands research institute, an air pollution research center, and an institute of environmental stress. This is the University of California, and there are or will be library collections to match all these fields. Some are nationally known already, others are only beginning.

Although entering a period of maximum growth, the University is already reaching maturity in certain areas. The library of the Berkeley campus, for example, has just reached the goal of three million volumes established in their Master Plan.<sup>1</sup> With a registration of 26,834 (Fall 1965), the Berkeley Campus is close to its maximum planned enrollment of 27,500. The Los Angeles Campus (UCLA) expects to have its three million volume library by 1970, and it will reach its maximum enrollment of 27,500 somewhat earlier than that. It is already felt however that these figures may have to be raised to take care of the expected 168,775 registrants in the entire University by 1980.

Once the three million volume collections had been achieved, these libraries were to be kept current with a planned growth rate of 4 percent annually, at least according to the original plan. Another

\* The Berkeley Campus is treated in a separate article.

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three million volumes would be assembled by 1971 among the other campuses. But instead of a total book stock of nine million, it is expected that by 1971 the overall collection will amount to ten and one-half million or perhaps more.

As recommended in the academic plan for 1965-75,<sup>2</sup> to avoid duplication each campus will develop unique collections related to its specialized academic programs. As each campus library reaches its maximum size, acquisition of new volumes will be accompanied regularly by the transfer of a like number of volumes to inter-campus storage libraries at Los Angeles and the Richmond Field Station near Berkeley which is already in operation.

This is an ambitious program. Chancellor Murphy of the UCLA campus has said of it: "To serve the enormous needs of this State will require the complete utilization of the potential of all the campuses of the University.

"What might have been regarded as duplication of programs within the University in a state of three million people with little national influence, loses meaning when the population amounts to 17 to 20 million and the state becomes a leader in national and international affairs."<sup>3</sup>

To facilitate the necessary cooperation among the libraries of the various campuses, two important agencies exist. The first is the Library Council, which is composed of the head librarians from each campus, the deans of the library schools, the director of the Institute of Library Research, the chairman of the state-wide Senate Library Committee, and the university Dean of Research. The Council meets regularly to discuss matters of common interest. It has argued that changes in the past five years have made the original Master Plan for 1961-71 unrealistic, not only in the development of the individual campus libraries, but also as it relates to storage facilities, cooperation and community demand. This situation has been recognized and President Kerr has recently suggested that the Library Council propose targets for the development of the libraries through the 1970's. The Council has requested the Institute of Library Research to focus attention on the matter with an eye to both short and long term goals.

On many questions, e.g., salaries, the inter-campus list of serials, and the printed catalog, the Council has found discussion fruitful, and cooperation among the various libraries has yielded important results. An example is the recently completed New Campuses Program for the development of three identical 75,000 volume basic

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collections for the Santa Cruz, Irvine and San Diego libraries. The work was done at San Diego and the collections were delivered to the libraries in the summer of 1965. This list is being prepared for publication by the ALA and it is expected to provide a new standard for undergraduate libraries.<sup>4</sup>

In other important areas library cooperation among the various campuses has also been established. In 1963 the UCLA and Berkeley libraries published their catalogs in book form to make their resources more available to other campuses. Now under study is a nine-campus supplement to these two catalogs, covering the period 1963-67, thus forming a union catalog for the entire University. A union list of serials for all the campuses is also under study.

Directly related is the bus system which daily connects Santa Barbara, Irvine, San Diego and Riverside with UCLA, and Davis and Santa Cruz with Berkeley. Another service connects UCLA with the Clark Library and with the Huntington Library. It is considered more feasible to bring the researcher to the books than to build up a multiplicity of research centers. The bus system has also speeded up inter-library loans. In addition the Intercampus Research Fund provides grants to enable faculty members and graduate students to visit other campuses in order to use libraries and other research facilities.

The second agency, the Institute of Library Research, gives high priority to cooperation among the libraries of the University. The Institute was founded in 1963 to focus multi-disciplinary research efforts on fundamental library problems. The director is Robert M. Hayes of the UCLA School of Library Service. The Institute is in its initial period of growth but it is expected that its operation will affect many aspects of library work. Included are cooperative acquisition and disposition of library resources, and intellectual analysis and utilization of these resources. The Institute has no loyalty to any one campus but will instead serve to emphasize and further overall university library cooperation.

The effect of these actions—and still others under study—will be to make the University's bibliographical resources function as a totality rather than as a group of separated and isolated segments. In the last analysis, it is not the total number of books that is meaningful but rather the number and availability of different but related materials. The University of California system of nine campuses within one university makes possible the imaginative and effective development and use of great total library resources.

*The Campuses*

*Santa Barbara.* Santa Barbara, like UCLA, started as a teacher training college. Education is still an important part of its work, and the library collections in this field are particularly strong. It is the only campus that has been designated as a state curriculum depository. It also is an official depository for U.S. government, state and U.N. publications, and has an expanded program of document collecting. It continues as a liberal arts college, with particular interest in marine biology; it has instituted graduate study in many fields, the first doctorates being awarded here, as at Riverside and San Diego, in 1962-63. There is a School of Engineering and an Institute of Environmental Stress. Santa Barbara has been growing rapidly; it now has a total enrollment of 9,569 including 930 graduate students. By 1980 it is expected to have 24,900. The Library had 344,000 volumes as of December 31, 1965. As circumstances permit, appropriate library collections are being built up in the fields mentioned. Of importance is the Wyles collection on Lincoln, the Civil War and Westward Expansion.

*Davis.* Originally an agricultural experiment station, the University of California, Davis, established a College of Letters and Science in 1951 and has since become a general campus. Important efforts have been made to develop a library which will provide adequate collections and support programs in practically all academic disciplines. The campus has a total enrollment (Fall 1965) of 7,924 including 1,739 graduate students. Schools of Engineering and Medicine are planned. A law school is to open in 1966, which is expected to have a library of 100,000 volumes by 1968. Davis will build on its special strengths in the biological sciences and related fields; because of its proximity to the state capital, its new Institute of Governmental Affairs will direct its research primarily toward the needs of state government in the areas of policy and organization. Noteworthy are the collections on agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, and a particularly rich collection on the history of agricultural machinery. The library is depository for publications of the Atomic Energy Commission.

*Riverside.* The University of California, Riverside, was originally established as the Citrus Experiment Station in 1925. A College of Letters and Science was established in 1951 and Riverside became a general campus in 1959. There is also an important Air Pollution

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Research Center. The University Library has collections in the physical and biological sciences, and the specialized library on agriculture is well known for its collections on sub-tropical horticulture and entomology. The campus and its library collections will continue to develop in agriculture and particularly in desert ecology in its Dry-Lands Research Institute and its Desert Research Center. The Dry-Lands Research Institute is newly established. It will collect broadly materials on economic, social and political conditions in arid countries as well as the more specific data on ecology, climatology and hydrology of arid regions. Southern Asia and Latin America, especially Brazil, Peru and Mexico, are areas of particular concentration.

Riverside has a total enrollment, Fall 1965, of 3,542. Of this number 834 are graduate students. Ph.D.'s are offered in 16 fields, and for this reason strengthening of the library collections in the fields of humanities and social sciences is required. The Library's holdings on December 31, 1965 were 308,366 volumes; 5,078 serial titles are received currently.

*University of California, San Francisco*, corresponds to the medical facility on the UCLA campus but it has a separate campus in the city of San Francisco. The collections as of June 30, 1965, consisted of 258,877 volumes, and 4,276 current serials are received. It is expected that the school will extend its scope to encompass the definition of health as a state of complete mental and physical well-being rather than the mere absence of disease. Among the relatively new departments at San Francisco are the Cardio-Vascular Research Center and the Naffziger Neurological Research Laboratory. New areas being developed in the library are human ecology, sociology, anthropology, educational psychology, behavioral sciences, mathematics, biostatistics, biophysics, nuclear and space medicine.

*The San Diego Campus* established an undergraduate program in the Fall of 1964, but the Scripps Institute of Oceanography which formed the nucleus of the San Diego campus has had a distinguished history and its library has outstanding collections in marine biology and oceanography. The San Diego Campus already has (Fall 1965) 568 graduate students out of a total of 1,436, and a library of 300,000 volumes. It is probable that no library has ever increased so fast, growing from 30,000 volumes to 300,000 in five years.

It is the intention of the Chancellor, John S. Galbraith, that San



Diego shall have a great research library to serve a student body expected to number 25,000 by the year 2000 and the largest metropolitan area in the country now without a research library. The Library was faced with unusual problems in that graduate and research programs started earlier than undergraduate instruction. Since 1961, however, the undergraduate collection and the research library have been developing simultaneously. The New Campuses Library Program which provided a basic collection of 75,000 volumes has already been described.

To give some idea of the development of the San Diego campus it is necessary to mention some of the recently established institutes, for example, the Institute of Geophysics and Interplanetary Physics, Atmospheric Research Laboratory, Institute for the Study of Matter, and Space Sciences Laboratory. San Diego will open its medical school in 1968 with a well-rounded collection of 70,000 volumes. The medical collection is growing at the rate of 12,000 volumes a year. There are solid research collections in the physical sciences and engineering, and growing collections in the humanities and social sciences.

*The Irvine Campus* in Orange County is essentially the second campus in the immense Los Angeles area. Having opened its doors only in the Fall of 1965 with a student body of 1,589, it already has one hundred and forty graduate students with graduate instruction offered in twelve fields. Apart from its present 106,000 volumes, the greater part of which came from the New Campuses Program, the library is largely in the planning stage. It has ambitious plans. Situated on a spacious campus of 1,510 acres, it anticipates 15,500 students by 1980.

In addition to the schools of arts, letters and sciences, there already exist a school of engineering, a graduate school of administration, and a public policy research organization. There is also a strong possibility of a medical school. It is hoped that rapid facsimile technology will permit maximum use of the collection of journals at the UCLA medical school. The campus is already engaged in a program to make the fullest use of computer capabilities for educational purposes. Of particular interest has been the rapid development of a Friends' organization which is dedicated to building a major research library on the Irvine Campus.

*Santa Cruz.* The University of California, Santa Cruz also opened its doors in Fall 1965. With 652 students it is officially the only campus of the University without graduate instruction. This is mis-

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leading, however, since the Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton is administratively part of the Santa Cruz Campus, although it was at one time a separate division of the University. This outstanding observatory has its own specialized library, one of the fine collections in its field. It is now situated some distance from the main Santa Cruz Campus, but it will be moved to the Campus in 1968 where it will be combined with a major sciences branch library. This is the only branch library now contemplated.

Located on two thousand acres of the most southerly extension of the great redwood forests, Santa Cruz is situated in central California above Monterey Bay. The organization of the campus itself is unusual. It has borrowed the small residential college system from the British universities and combined it with the American system of large, expensive and complex educational facilities open to all. The Santa Cruz Campus expects to grow to 27,500 students within thirty years. It will seek to organize teaching in such a way that the advantages of a small college are combined with those of a large university—great scholars, excellent libraries and laboratories, and a rich and varied cultural life. It is hoped to overcome the usual separation of inquiry from teaching, of one discipline from another, and of faculty from students.

There will be a centralized library, its collections shaped in the early years by the predominantly undergraduate and liberal arts New Campuses Library Program collection. Each of the twenty or more residential colleges is expected to have a collection of 10,000 volumes composed mainly of reference books and books of current interest, a high percentage of which will probably be paperbacks. In the early years at least the library will be responsible for housing and servicing campus collections of motion picture films, sound recordings, slides, film strips, tapes and the related equipment. This will require specialized facilities: booths, projection rooms, preview rooms, and staff work areas. The only research specialties active at the present time are South Pacific Studies and regional history. An oral history program is in being and a history collection relating to the area around Monterey Bay will be built up. There is no intention however of competing in the total realm of Californiana.

*Further campuses under study.* In addition to the campuses in being it is probable that at some future date there will be additional campuses, but not before 1972.

*The Los Angeles Campus*

At UCLA's inception in 1919, population and political influence remained in northern California and the idea that the new branch would ever equal the distinguished Berkeley campus was clearly out of the question. However, the graduate division was organized in 1933 and the first Ph.D. was conferred in 1938. The period 1943-60 saw the establishment of the professional schools, and 1960 saw parity with Berkeley acknowledged at last. But even now parity is sometimes only theoretical. Berkeley has passed the three million mark while the total number of volumes in the UCLA Libraries total approximately 2,340,000. In 1958 a Senate Library Committee suggested that the UCLA Library was remarkable for the quality of retrospective materials needed to build the library to a strength commensurate with the demands made upon it. In 1961 the UCLA Library entered a period of extraordinary expansion, working toward the goal of doubling the collections by 1971. In rate of growth, UCLA is now in the front ranks of American libraries. The number of volumes added has topped 150,000 for the last four years and in 1964/65, 190,356 volumes were added. The allotment for books and journals has increased to a point where in 1964/65 it could be said the budget was reasonably equal to the need.

The original growth of the UCLA collections owed much to the hard work of faculty members. With the growth of the Library, increasing committee work, administrative duties and the pace of research, the faculty found book selection an increasing burden, and by 1958 or 1959 it was clear that even in the fields of social sciences and humanities the faculty was anxious to have selection responsibility assumed by the Library.

Selection of currently published material is now primarily a library responsibility. The branch librarians have long acted as skilled book selection officers for the fields covered by the libraries under their supervision. In recent years, to provide similar expertise for fields that fall within the scope of the Research Library (humanities and social sciences), a corps of bibliographers has been established. The bibliographers are selection specialists in subject, geographical, language or cultural areas, with responsibility, on a continuing basis, for assessing the Library's collections and for the selection of materials to improve the Library's research resources. The bibliographers and branch librarians not only select publications, including constant re-

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view of the operation of the blanket order program within their areas, but they indicate processing priorities as well, so that the relatively more important materials receive appropriate handling.

The fields covered by the bibliographers are in general very broad. The African bibliographer, for example, is concerned with all of Africa south of the Sahara, its history, political, social and economic development, anthropology and ethnology, geography, language, and to a certain extent literature, although it is obviously impossible for any one person to be an expert in languages ranging from the Ethiopian dialects to Swahili, the Bantu tongues and Afrikaans. Similarly the Anglo-American bibliographer is concerned with practically all aspects of British and American civilization. Another bibliographer provides for specialized coverage of the Medieval and Renaissance periods, but the Renaissance field is limited by important Renaissance collections at the Huntington Library.

Bibliographers represent a specialized breed which is relatively new in American libraries.<sup>5</sup> It must be said that library staffs do not, for the most part, include personnel with sufficient training to fill such posts adequately. Graduate training beyond the library school degree is obviously necessary and Ph.D.'s are highly desirable. It is probable that an entirely new type of librarian for such purposes may need to be developed, if the requirements in this field are to be met. Obviously it must also be possible for such people, who may have training of the same level and caliber as that of the faculty, to have positions of equal prestige and equal pay. In the meantime it is heartening that it has been possible for bibliographers to attain job classification usually reserved for administrators.

Bibliographers have also held teaching appointments. This is obviously of benefit since it places the librarian in a close and understanding relationship with the faculty. There is also the danger perhaps that the bibliographer winds up being neither fish nor fowl. The last years of the first Slavic bibliographer were embittered by a quarrel with the department of Slavic languages which refused to recognize by promotion his seniority and his work. The Near East bibliographer at the present time has a one-third appointment as a lecturer in the History department. She finds the two jobs stimulating but she regrets she has so little time for her own research.

There are eleven bibliographers in all: African, Anglo-American, Hebraic and Judaic studies, Latin American, Medieval and Renaissance, Near East, Slavic, West European, Indo-Pacific, a specialist in

Hungarian and Ugric studies and another in Finnish and Finnic studies. Each of these last two has a one-third library appointment. Ideally bibliographers would be expected to work closely with all the faculty members in their areas. In practice the situation is much like that in the past when certain energetic and concerned faculty members worked very hard with selection and others did practically nothing. Some faculty members are still concerned with out-of-print material, specialized current publications and reserve books. But with notable exceptions, faculty members are still busy with their own research, teaching and committee work, and accordingly a great part of the selection responsibility falls on the Library.

Blanket orders as a method of obtaining current publications are not new. They have been in use at the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress, institutions which have long successfully relied upon selection specialists rather than faculty. UCLA's blanket order system was organized in 1963/64. Experienced bookdealers in various countries supply important new works published in their countries immediately upon publication. Detailed specifications of the types of materials wanted, as well as what is *not* wanted, have been supplied to these dealers, who are also bound by a strict purchase contract, and a fixed annual dollar limitation. The books so supplied are constantly monitored by the bibliographers, branch librarians, and others concerned. Unsuitable materials are rejected, and suggestions and detailed criticisms are sent to the dealers from time to time. Dealers are asked to mark their selections in a national bibliography or trade list which is sent airmail to the Library. These lists are used by the bibliographers and others as a basis for making additional selections, as well as for judging the selections made by the dealers. Guided by our criticism and additional selections, the dealer is able to form a "profile" of the Library's needs and interests. Among the types of materials *excluded* by blanket order agreements are periodicals and serial monographs, which are normally received on subscription or standing order, and government publications.

Blanket orders at present are in effect with thirty-seven countries. They have already provided many benefits. Books are received far more quickly, and coverage is more even and consistent. In the past many important foreign titles were lost to the Library because by the time they were listed in a subject bibliography, selected, checked and ordered, they were out of print. The paper work involved in title-by-

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title ordering, and in assigning to each its proper departmental fund, has largely been eliminated.

Books received on blanket order are displayed on shelves in the Acquisitions Department arranged by country of origin. Faculty members are urged to examine these shelves for their own information and for the purpose of advising the Library on quality, suitability and fullness of coverage.

The blanket order system is least effective for U.S. books because of the complexity of the American publishing business and the in-experthness of American book distribution channels. In general, however, the program has been a success, especially in the fields of social sciences and humanities. In the fields of science it is less successful, probably because the firms involved do not have personnel with science training. Like many librarians they are oriented to the humanities. In the fields of science, therefore, the Library has reverted to specific selection and ordering.

The blanket order program supplies a smaller number of books than the breadth of the operation would seem to imply, somewhere between 5 and 10 percent of the new books published. Even so the number of books in languages like Swedish and Danish for example, the products of highly developed publishing industries, makes us uneasy. A study now under way should tell us a little more precisely what proportion of published books we really need in these areas.

Latin America, Africa, the Near East, China (both Mainland and Taiwan), Japan, the Philippines and Korea are also included in the comprehensive acquisition program, but the method of acquisition varies with availability. UCLA has Farmington responsibility in Africa for Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, French Somaliland, Guinea, Mali, Southwest Africa, and for the Republic of South Africa in the arts, language and literature; *i.e.*, in the subject divisions L through P of the Library of Congress classification. The Library also has Farmington responsibility for Portuguese language and literature, Spanish language, Germanic languages in general, proverbs, the history of Australia and New Zealand, and geology.

Current serials remain a problem. The UCLA libraries receive over 34,000 current titles, an increase of over 11,500 titles since 1961. But as Vosper reminded the faculty in 1963, "no university library is in a position to receive more than a portion of the total number of pertinent periodicals. . . . If we are ever to meet the totality of needs, we must approach it through a greater co-ordination of effort

among the nation's libraries."<sup>6</sup> Perhaps some of the answers will be supplied by proposals made by the Center for Research Libraries regarding cooperative acquisition and housing. It is not known what the developments will be, but obviously cooperative collecting offers great possibilities.

The same problems affect newspapers which come to us from all parts of the world, with especially interesting coverage of Africa south of the Sahara, and of the Near East, including under Public Law 480 some forty from Egypt and twenty or so from Israel. In principle newspapers are collected for specific research projects only by faculty and graduate students or for teaching purposes. The Library however takes particular responsibility for Southern California, including the foreign language and minority press of the area. For purposes of preservation, microfilm is the preferred medium and the Library's newspaper holdings will all be microfilmed as circumstances permit.

The UCLA libraries, well supported financially, have been able over a period of years to build a group of sound and in some cases distinguished collections. The Engineering-Mathematical Sciences Library covers all of the research areas of a distinguished Engineering School; it has collected not only materials of immediate use to its clientele, but those required in the future. For example, it is now collecting in ocean technology, in the desalinization of water, and in instrumentation for the medical aspects of aerospace. Important collections of reports and symposia are also acquired. The foreign language collections are good, but only those books are bought which represent a real contribution to the particular field and not merely a restatement of ground covered in an English language book. (This principle is also followed in the selection of books under the blanket order program.) This is the great technical library in its field in Southern California and approximately 27.5 percent of its use is by outside agencies, including industrial and technological institutions and other libraries.

The Biomedical Library has become a center not only for medicine but for the life sciences as well. It is one of two or three medical libraries in the country which have thus anticipated the growing needs for interdisciplinary studies. It is fortunate in this respect also in being located on the general campus itself instead of having a separate location as does the University's San Francisco campus. In the

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short space of seventeen years it has been possible to build a first-class library. Its acquisitions policy has brought in important research materials in all western languages, in Russian, and in Japanese. Chinese materials are obtained as well as the fluctuating nature of the supply permits.

The collection of serials is outstanding in English and foreign languages, both current and retrospective. Neurophysiology is an area of great strength, and it is doubtful that any American library has put as much effort and money into this field. Psychiatry, radiation biology and nuclear medicine, and the fields of molecular biology and biochemistry, which are fusing with chemistry and physics, are all strong as are ophthalmology and ornithology.

The College Library is building a collection of some 80,000 volumes which by policy must duplicate titles in the Research Library. The Business Administration Library, in addition to current U.S. materials in all fields of banking and economics, has particular interest in its foreign collections, especially strong in Latin America, Western Europe, France, Germany and Italy. The collection of foreign periodicals is noteworthy.

The Law Library's collection is limited almost exclusively to Anglo-American law. The broad and excellent collection of the Los Angeles County Law Library has made it unnecessary for the UCLA Law Library to collect European law. However, Latin American law, which affects so many areas of life, is collected in some strength by the Research Library which also collects Islamic law in strength and to a certain extent, African law.

Although it has been discussed, centralized purchasing for the libraries of the different campuses has not proved feasible aside from the New Campuses Program, but large purchases for multicampus distribution have been effective. The tradition is an old one going back to the Bremer and Burdach collections in German and Scandinavian philology, financed jointly in 1938 for division between Berkeley and Los Angeles. Two other such collections are notable, the Ogden in 1957/58 and the Foot in 1962, both purchased for university-wide distribution; the complicated priorities were established on the basis of the strength of the existing collections and basic needs of the two libraries.<sup>7</sup> In 1965, in conjunction with San Diego, UCLA purchased the entire reference collection of the Libreria Hoepli.<sup>8</sup> San Diego thus received at one stroke a bibliographical collection of con-



siderable extent and value, and the remaining half, of more unusual materials, provided UCLA with many titles for which it had been searching for years.

The University Research Library occupies a new building opened in 1964. It houses the collections in the social sciences and the humanities, exclusive of art and music which have their own libraries. In these two areas the Library is building remarkably comprehensive current collections.

In addition to building collections volume by volume, the UCLA Library has also used block purchasing as a means of quickly building to strength. Notable is the well known Sadleir collection of nineteenth century fiction purchased in 1951, discussed below. Among others, the Library has recently added the Arthur B. Spingarn collection on the American Negro, a collection of recusant books published between the mid-sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, two collections of English plays of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and three collections in Portuguese, Italian, and modern French history.

Gifts have also been important. The Clark Library, the first great gift to UCLA, is particularly notable. Also outstanding have been the Cummings collection, the John A. Benjamin library which enriched the history of medicine collection, and the Elmer Belt Library of Vinciana, numbering some 15,000 items, which has moved Leonardo studies into prominence.

Purchases by faculty members during sabbatical leave and other travel have been important. As one example, the collection in folklore and mythology, probably the best of its kind in the country, benefited greatly by Professor Wayland D. Hand's various trips and by the block purchase of the Ralph Steele Boggs collection of Latin American folklore. Particularly during the last few years, buying trips by library staff members in Africa, Great Britain and Ireland, Western Europe, Israel and Eastern Europe have contributed in many ways. Such staff expeditions are regarded as essential to the continuing growth of the Library.

In regard to area studies, developments at UCLA have paralleled those at other American universities, beginning before World War II in the Latin American field. After the war, in 1947, it initiated the Slavic collection, which at first was limited to languages and literature. The collection has since developed into the Russian and East European Center now also concerned with Czech, Yugoslav, Bulgarian and Polish materials. Under the University's specialization

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programs, UCLA has primary responsibility for African studies (including an important program of African languages, a number of which apparently are taught nowhere else in the country), as well as Hebraic and Judaic studies, and Near Eastern and Islamic studies. The Turkish materials are also notable. Arabic materials are less notable although the Library receives on Public Law 480 the total production, documents, popular magazines and newspapers of the United Arab Republic, as it does of Israel. Some 50 percent of the Arabic and 70 percent of the Israeli materials are considered useful. The acquisition in 1963 of the entire stock of a bookshop in Jerusalem built up to solid scholarly strength the collection of Hebraica and Judaica which in the normal course of events it would have taken years to accomplish. The collection was the gift of Mrs. Theodore Cummings in honor of her husband.

The Oriental collection specializing in art, archaeology, Buddhism, and language and literature in Chinese and Japanese owes much to the activities of Professor Richard Rudolph who laid the groundwork for the collections during his stay in China in 1949. In addition to further extensive buying in Japan and Taiwan, Rudolph's efforts have just succeeded in bringing to the UCLA Library the 80,000 volume collection of the Monumenta Serica Research Institute.<sup>9</sup> Title to the collection remains with the Institute, but the books are housed in the Oriental Library and they are used by faculty and students.

Latin American studies have long been important at UCLA, and the Library collections in language, literature, history, political science, geography and law have attained considerable strength. The collections in anthropology and ethnology are good not only for Latin America, but also for Africa and the area of the Pacific basin. The intensity of the collecting diminishes as we go west; UCLA is less interested in Java and Bali, than in New Guinea, Melanesia and Micronesia. A collection in the primitive and ethnic arts is being built up to provide support for the massive donation of the Sir Henry Wellcome collection of some 15,000 examples of primitive art and ethnological objects which has recently been given to UCLA.

Because of its concern with the history of Australia and New Zealand, the Library is building collections in the literature of these countries. Western European and Atlantic studies, although not organized as an official institute, are of importance also. Among general collections, one might mention Portuguese language and literature, language and linguistics, Medieval and Renaissance studies, theology

and church history, as well as architecture and urban planning. In these last two fields collecting is in its early stages.

The UCLA Library's Department of Special Collections, dedicated in 1950, was one of the early examples of its kind among state university libraries. Its holdings include materials in many fields, among others the Michael Sadleir collection of nineteenth century fiction, generally considered the finest of its kind.<sup>10</sup> Also noteworthy are the collections of children's books, important books and manuscripts of noted British and American authors, and a large collection of Western Americana with emphasis on Southern California. Included are some 20,000 pamphlets and books; hundreds of thousands of manuscripts including letters, diaries and personal papers of prominent Californians; and photographs, newspapers, microfilms, maps, and various rare materials. Some of the books are the only known copies. Many of these, gifts of Friends of the Library, have been of the greatest importance in the development of the collections.

In the development of its California history collection, the UCLA Library is concerned not only with the past, but with the present. Through its Office of Oral History, tape-recorded interviews are conducted with Californians who have made significant contributions in their respective fields.<sup>11</sup>

Along with his book collection, William Andrews Clark, Jr. deeded to the University his residence and an endowment to support further growth.<sup>12</sup> The holdings of the Clark Library concentrate on English culture of the period 1640-1750 and are very strong in literature, especially Dryden. There are extensive holdings of important literary, historical and scientific works of authors such as Bunyan, Milton, Prynne, Boyle, Defoe, and Swift. Important collections of political and religious tracts of the period are also present. There are books on music, the ballad opera, continental editions of the Wing period, an outstanding Wilde collection, materials on Yeats, fine printing, Eric Gill, and, since Mr. Clark's father was a copper king and senator from Montana, a collection of some importance on that state. Collecting continues in all fields mentioned with increasingly close cooperation in their selection policies between the Clark and the University libraries.

In its forty-six year life, the University Library has had three librarians. John Goodwin, 1923-1944, laid the foundations. He left the Library with a collection of 462,000 volumes. The period of great post-war expansion came during the administration of Lawrence Clark

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Powell, now Dean of the UCLA School of Library Service. Among the many things said of Dean Powell, Chancellor Murphy's comments are perhaps the most fitting: "Felicity of expression, commitment to books and the capacity to communicate this commitment to others, the love of learning and the love of his fellow man, integrity and courage—all of these which are his hallmarks have joined together not only to help build a great University library at UCLA but to create a legend. Both personally and professionally we shall forever be in his debt."<sup>13</sup>

To succeed Powell, Robert Vosper returned from the University of Kansas. Concerned with cooperation in national and international fields and conscious of the function of the University in a shrinking world, he has significantly broadened the horizons of American librarianship. The inception of the bibliographer program at UCLA, his encouragement of scholarly library accomplishment and his concern with books and collecting have all added further distinction to UCLA, aside from the vast increase in its collections. In building the Library, Vosper has been strongly backed by Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy, who perfected at Kansas, where he worked with Vosper, the techniques of building a great library which have been put to good use at UCLA in the past five important years.

The University is expensive. As a result of increasing pressure on the state's resources, the current year's library budget has been less than expected and some of the planned growth has been delayed. The Library is by no means certain that this is wise, nor that the limitations on total holdings and on annual growth are realistic. Today a 3,000,000 volume library is no longer a giant among dwarfs. Moreover the 4 percent growth figure is no longer defensible, for annual price increases alone have been close to 6 percent. Spectacular as the growth of the Library has been, it is simply not enough for anticipated needs.

Certainly the investment which the State has made in the University has been well repaid. It is said that the University has been perhaps the central force in the remarkable economic and cultural development of the State. The great developments at UCLA, at Berkeley and at the other campuses continue this tradition of scholarly and social accomplishment by providing higher education of the finest quality for a vastly increased population.

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# National Planning For Resource Development

JAMES E. SKIPPER

NATIONAL PLANNING FOR LIBRARY resource development is a relatively new concept whose evolution owes more to opportunism than to a master plan or grand design. It is true that the increased availability of published materials has always been the Polar star which has guided efforts of libraries in improving service, but, lacking the potential for realistic funding, planning has been limited to programs which were reasonably obtainable, rather than those which would afford optimum results.

Library service to scholarship and research before World War II was reasonably adequate. An examination of the titles of doctoral dissertations accepted twenty-five years ago will reveal almost total concern with Western culture and the classical areas of science. However, within the past twenty years we have experienced the often-described "explosion" in scientific research with its consequent effect on the amount of publication. The \$16 billion which the Federal government will spend on research and development this year is as much as the entire national budget before Pearl Harbor. Having become a dominant world power, the national interest of the United States requires detailed knowledge of areas of the world which were little more than geographical expressions several generations ago.

In responding to these social changes the library community has recognized that local self-sufficiency, while necessary to meet the basic information needs of teaching and research, could not possibly meet the national information needs of the future. Supplemental programs for resource availability had to be developed on the national level.

Until recently, there was little opportunity for Federal support. Foundations feared that they might be approaching a bottomless pit, and libraries knew that ultimate solutions were beyond their individ-

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ual or collective financial competence. For these reasons, self-supporting programs were limited by financial realities and Federal-supported efforts resulted from amendments being added to other legislation.

However, by keeping the major objectives in focus, the library community has constructed a series of national plans which are well coordinated, but need supplemental development. Limited examples of programs for the improvement of access to resources include the Association of Research Libraries' Current Foreign Newspaper Microfilming Project, the Foreign Gazettes Microfilming Program at the New York Public Library, and the activities of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. The most significant national efforts, however, concern the development of the Farmington Plan, the Public Law 480 Program, and the recently enacted Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

### *Farmington Plan*

The Farmington Plan can be considered as the first nationally cooperative effort to improve the availability of library resources. It is a well recognized social phenomenon that institutional changes occur most rapidly under conditions of crisis. With the invasion of Poland by Germany in 1939, it became obvious to American scholars that access to the treasures of European libraries would be restricted in the foreseeable future, and that these resources were indeed threatened by wholesale destruction. Subsequent American involvement in the war placed unprecedented demands for information on our libraries. Where are the railroad tunnels in Northern Italy, or the reefs surrounding Tarawa? What is the ball-bearing production of Germany? These concurrent concerns for the needs of the scholarly community and the national defense effort resulted in a reassessment of our methods for developing library resources.

Beginning in 1939, exploratory efforts were made to design an improved mechanism for resource development by the Library of Congress, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, the Board on Resources of American Libraries, and the Association of Research Libraries. Early deliberations considered a variety of possible programs. It was suggested that library organizations and learned societies compile lists of retrospective essential material to be acquired by the Library of Congress or to be microfilmed abroad. The merits of regional development versus a national approach were discussed, as well as the necessity for completing the

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National Union Catalog as a national focus for bibliographic control.

On October 9, 1942, the Executive Committee of the Librarian's Council of the Library of Congress met in Farmington, Connecticut, the place from which the present plan was to take its name. The conclusions reached at this meeting established a system based on the comprehensive collection of currently published materials with individual libraries accepting cooperative responsibility based on subject divisions.

Following the basic objectives formulated at the Farmington meeting, a working paper entitled *Proposal for a Division of Responsibility among American Libraries in the Acquisition and Recording of Library Materials*<sup>1</sup> was produced and circulated to the library community. This draft was refined in December, 1942, limiting the scope of the program to books and pamphlets in the regular trade "which might reasonably be expected to have interest to a research worker in America." Participating libraries were expected to place direct orders or rely on dealers for blanket selection. The paper also stated that, "It may prove to be wise to arrange for centralized cataloging of some books, particularly those in minor languages." Minority arguments were made in favor of the Library of Congress doing the entire job, and suggestions were made again that the regional approach would be more manageable than a national effort. The inherent lack of selectivity in the plan was also subject to objection.

The revised *Proposal* was endorsed in principle by the library associations in February, 1943, and funds for the operation of the Plan were solicited from the Carnegie Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation, both of which refused support. This impasse was resolved at the Twenty-First Meeting of the Association of Research Libraries on March 1-2, 1944, in New York City, where it was voted that Messrs. Julian Bold, Keyes Metcalf, and Archibald MacLeish be appointed as members of a committee to pursue the objectives of the *Proposal*.<sup>2</sup> At this point the Farmington Plan became a responsibility of the Association of Research Libraries. Complete documentation of the evolution of the Farmington Plan will be found in the *Farmington Plan Handbook*.<sup>3</sup>

It is appropriate at this point to relate the development of a complementary program for cooperative resource development which originated from the initial discussions of the Farmington Plan. At the meeting of the Association of Research Libraries on January 31, 1943, when the *Proposal* was first discussed, Keyes Metcalf suggested the



desirability for cooperative action in obtaining materials from Europe after the end of the war.<sup>4</sup> A committee was appointed to develop a program and, after receiving the endorsement of the State Department, the Library of Congress accepted responsibility for establishing a mission to collect materials in Europe. When the program terminated in September, 1948, 800,000 volumes had been distributed to the hundred and thirteen participating libraries.

Edwin Williams, editor of the *Farmington Plan Handbook*, has suggested several reasons why this effort to collect war-years' publications from Europe was related to the Farmington Plan. First, it was a cooperative effort for national resource development. Secondly, assignments for participating libraries were based on a modified division of the Library of Congress *Classification Schedule*, originally drawn up as the basis for participation in the Farmington Plan. In the third place, when libraries were asked to make Farmington Plan commitments in 1947, they found that "experience with the Mission had . . . demonstrated that fatal results need not follow an agreement to accept large quantities of material that had not been specifically selected and ordered."<sup>5</sup>

The concept of the Farmington Plan at the time of its inception contained a number of unique features. In the national interest, participating libraries agreed to accept assignments for collecting materials which were not individually selected. It was realized that some of the materials acquired would be of marginal, or of no interest to the recipient, but that the national needs of scholarship and research required that at least one copy of all currently published materials of scholarly interest should be available. Furthermore, the Plan anticipated that each participant would quickly catalog Farmington receipts and send copy to the National Union Catalog to serve as a national system of bibliographic control and location. It was also accepted that libraries would make Farmington receipts available on interlibrary loan.

Plans for implementing the Farmington Plan were developed in 1947. The Library of Congress *Classification Schedule* was divided into one hundred and eleven sections as the basis for assignments of subject responsibilities. It should be realized that although designations were based primarily on existing strengths of individual collections, it did not imply that assignments indicated the strongest collection in the country.

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Recognition should also be given to the limitations of the Plan. While it is true that the earlier reports refer to emphasis on books in Latin languages, the scope of coverage quickly moved to other areas of the world. The fact that the program was to be self-funded limited its initial coverage to countries with an organized book trade where dealers could be assigned for blanket selection. Thus, the Plan was most productive in Western Europe. Certain categories of materials were eliminated because of budgetary, mechanical, or substantive reasons. The Plan was restricted to currently published books, thus eliminating all retrospective titles, as well as serials, government publications, monographs published in a numbered series, juveniles, newspapers, textbooks, reprints, sheet maps, sheet music, and translations from one modern language to another. Although dealers were encouraged to supply all books of scholarly interest, it was recognized that they would not be able to provide complete coverage for "non-trade" publications. As it was assumed that libraries were already providing sufficient coverage of current British publications, Great Britain was not included in the Plan.

In January, 1948, it was announced that the Carnegie Corporation had granted \$15,000 for the developmental and operational aspects of the Plan, and the program was initiated for current publications issued in France, Sweden, and Switzerland. Representatives of the Farmington Plan Committee toured Europe to establish a network of dealers in other countries. Originally, all Farmington receipts were sent to the New York Public Library where they were distributed by subject category to participating libraries; this system was subsequently modified so that dealers sent their selections directly.

In 1949, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Norway were added, and the following year Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru were included in the Plan. Australia, Austria, Germany, Portugal, and Spain were added in 1951, with Harvard accepting responsibility for the comprehensive collection of all currently published Irish materials. The German agent agreed to supply as many East Zone publications as possible. A modification of the subject basis for assignment was suggested in 1952, when it was recommended that libraries accept total responsibility for publications issued by a given country or area not presently covered by the Plan. Thus, the Caribbean area was accepted by the University of Florida, and studies were made concerning the feasibility of including such areas as Finland, Greece, Yugo-

slavia, and other countries. Berkeley announced that it would attempt to cover Korea, and Northwestern agreed to accept responsibility for many areas of Africa.

In 1952, fifty-seven libraries acquired 17,508 volumes from the major twelve countries involved in the Farmington Plan at a total cost of \$37,914. Statistics are not available for the receipts from the additional countries and areas covered. The cost per institution ranged from \$3 to \$4,824. The statistics for receipts during 1965 indicate that fifty-two libraries received 22,419 volumes from fourteen countries at a total cost of \$107,438, in addition to area assignment receipts.

From its inception until 1951, the Farmington Plan was managed by an office in the New York Public Library, after which it was moved to Harvard. With the establishment of a Secretariat for the Association of Research Libraries in 1963, the Farmington office was transferred from Harvard. *The Farmington Plan Letter*, first published in 1949 to establish the mechanics of the new program, has been developed into a focal source of information concerning all projects designed to improve the availability of materials published in foreign countries.<sup>6</sup>

Following eight years of experience, the Association of Research Libraries voted in 1957 to re-examine the Farmington Plan in an effort to assess past performance and plans for future improvement. With a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Robert Vosper and Robert Talmadge, then at the University of Kansas, made the study and reported to the Association in January, 1959.<sup>7</sup>

It would be impossible to consider the report in detail at this time. However, several major recommendations should be mentioned. The report deplored the popular conception of the Farmington Plan as only concerned with Western Europe. Indeed, it has continually expanded its scope to include other areas of the world. The report also strongly recommended that the Association of Research Libraries continue its support of the Plan by strengthening the organizational position of the Farmington Plan Committee, by creating effective liaison with the learned societies, and by adopting a more flexible procurement policy, rather than depending exclusively on blanket order selections from assigned dealers. Today, the Farmington Plan Committee is composed of Subcommittees on Western Europe, Africa, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, the Far East, Latin America, and South Asia.

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### *Public Law 480*

In extending the Farmington Plan into areas of the world which had no adequate book trade or national bibliography, it was recognized that satisfactory coverage would be problematical. Libraries accepting these assignments relied on a variety of techniques including assistance from local consular staff, available bookstores, and the peripatetic efforts of roving faculty and librarians. At best, these endeavors were of marginal effectiveness in providing comprehensive coverage as the costs involved were simply too large to be undertaken by libraries collectively or individually.

Mortimer Graves of the American Council of Learned Societies had the perception to visualize a solution to the problem of collecting library materials from "developing " countries. For several years the United States had been selling surplus agricultural products to some forty countries under authorization of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 83-480). Foreign countries were allowed to pay for these commodities with local currencies, or counterpart funds, as they lacked U.S. dollars. Thus, in a number of countries, the United States was developing considerable credits which were not needed for diplomatic or military expenditures.

Following a concerted effort on the part of ACLS and the Association of Research Libraries, Congressman John Dingell of Michigan introduced an amendment to PL 480, which would authorize the use of counterpart funds for the purchase of library materials in countries where the U.S. Treasury had declared funds to be surplus. In 1958 the amendment was incorporated into PL 480 as Section 104n which authorized the Library of Congress, within the appropriations specified, to acquire, index, abstract, and deposit library materials from designated countries.

At the time, eight to ten countries had surplus currencies and the Library of Congress requested authorization to use funds in all of them. The Congress refused this program in fiscal year 1959 and again in 1960. In 1961, the Library of Congress reduced its request to include only India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. Congress approved this approach and authorized \$36,500 in U.S. currency and \$363,500 in foreign currency, or a total of \$400,000, to initiate the program. Table 1 illustrates the development of the program to date.

With the advice of the P.L. 480 Advisory Committee, the Library of Congress selected the libraries which would be invited to partici-

TABLE I  
Development of The Public Law 480 Program, 1962-66

Year (FY)	Budget			Total Items	Countries	Libraries
	U. S.	Foreign	Total			
1962	\$ 36,500	\$ 363,500	\$ 400,000	60,160	UAR	LC, UCLA, Columbia, Harvard, Hartford Seminary <sup>a</sup> , Michigan, NYPL, Portland State <sup>a</sup> , Princeton, Utah, Virginia, Indiana
1963	\$ 49,900	\$ 630,000	\$ 679,900	338,913	India/Pakistan	LC, Cal-B, Chicago, Cornell, Duke, Hawaii, Minnesota, Penn, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, Yale
				184,548	UAR	<sup>b</sup> Boston College, Brandeis, Chicago, Hoover, Kentucky, U. of S. Cal., Syracuse, Yale
				813,328	India/Pakistan	<sup>b</sup> Columbia, Illinois, Michigan, NYPL, Syracuse, Virginia
1964	\$ 80,000	\$ 898,000	\$ 978,000	289,436	UAR	Same <sup>c</sup> and Portland State
				846,286	India/Pakistan	Same
				37,135	Indonesia	Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, NYPL, Wisconsin, Yale
				57,343	Israel	Brandeis, UCLA, Dropsie, Harvard, Hebrew Union, Indiana, College of Jewish Studies, NYPL, Texas, Yale, Yeshiva
				<sup>d</sup> —	Burma	Berkeley, Columbia, Cornell, Duke, Hawaii, Illinois, Mich., NYPL, N. Illinois, Penn., Yale

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1965	\$124,500	\$1,417,000	\$1,541,500	UAR	316,185	Same	
				India/Pakistan	840,067	Same	
				Indonesia	167,068	Same	
				Israel	208,425	<sup>B</sup> Columbia, Portland State, Princeton, Syracuse, Utah, Wayne, Virginia <sup>C</sup> , Michigan <sup>D</sup>	
				Burma	E —		
1966	\$150,900	\$1,694,000	\$1,844,900	UAR		Same and Illinois	
				India/Pakistan		Same	
				Indonesia		Same	
				Israel		Same and Boston Public, Jewish Theological Seminary, U. of S. Cal., Yeshiva <sup>G</sup>	
				Burma	E —	Same	

<sup>E</sup> Program frustrated by local political problems.  
<sup>F</sup> Brandeis switched to Israel.  
<sup>G</sup> Yeshiva reinstated.

<sup>C</sup> Transfer from Dropsie.  
<sup>D</sup> Transfer from Yeshiva.

<sup>A</sup> Shared a set.  
<sup>B</sup> Added.

pate. As the Congress had insisted that libraries contribute a token sum for materials received, it was agreed that \$500 would be paid to the U.S. Treasury annually by each participant.

It was obvious that this venture would involve libraries in unique and difficult cataloging problems. Not only would they be dealing with dozens of languages and hundreds of dialects, but there was also a serious lack of uniform authority files for authors' names and transliteration schedules for some languages. The Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog under the Chairmanship of Gordon Williams took the initiative in developing one of the first and perhaps the best example of a centralized cataloging effort to follow the card distribution service started by the Library of Congress in 1901. Each participant in the Indic program agreed to pay the Library of Congress \$7,750 per year for cataloging; the Arabic cataloging cost \$1,111, with Princeton paying for its "share" by providing copy for approximately 50 percent of the accessions. Total annual costs for Indic were \$131,750, and for Arabic \$18,887.

The definitive history of the P.L. 480 Program has yet to be written, although basic facts can be obtained from the Annual Reports of the P.L. 480 Coordinator in the Library of Congress<sup>8</sup> and the *P.L.-480 Newsletter*.<sup>9</sup> These sources give a general account of the tremendous effort and imagination that were required on the part of the Library of Congress staff to establish initial programs in Cairo, Karachi, and New Delhi. Beginning in 1962, in three countries with total shipments of 820,000 items, the program grew to include operations in six countries by 1965, when 1,531,745 items were sent to American libraries. Efforts were made in the first session of the 89th Congress to extend the program to Poland, Yugoslavia, and Brazil. As the extension was not authorized, the Library of Congress has asked the second session to consider admitting Poland and Yugoslavia, in addition to Tunisia, Ceylon, and Guinea.

Compared with the complexities of obtaining materials in the countries involved, the mechanics of the P.L. 480 Program are relatively simple. The selection teams acquire local publications and ship them to the participating libraries. Accessions lists are published and distributed to a large number of libraries in this country to provide identification and control for national access. The program is subject to continuing analysis of the quality of selection, and several changes have been made to avoid the inclusion of too much marginal material, such as Indic vernacular fiction.

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In addition to direct distribution of books and periodicals, the program has started a microfilming program for newspapers. Initially, the lack of technical competence and the inability to purchase raw film with local currencies prevented the filming of Indian newspapers in New Delhi. The originals were shipped to the Library of Congress for filming until technicians could be trained and arrangements made for the Library of Congress to supply the raw film. The local newspaper microfilming program in India was scheduled to start January 1, 1966 and will include newspapers from Pakistan. Foreign gazettes from the countries involved have been incorporated into the microfilming program at the New York Public Library.

Sets of English language materials have been assembled for distribution to some three hundred American colleges, in addition to the participating libraries. Initially confined to serial publications from India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, the program has subsequently provided monographic materials.

### *Higher Education Act of 1965*

The potential of the P.L. 480 Program is obviously dependent on the continued availability of surplus counterpart currencies in the various developing countries of the world. While it has provided an invaluable extension of the Farmington Plan, the program has definite limitations. For example, with the exception of the United Arab Republic and possibly Tunisia, not one of the more than fifty countries in Africa has surplus counterpart funds. The Far East presents a similar problem. This condition left our libraries with no national support for resource development in these areas while, at the same time, African and Far Eastern area studies programs were being developed on an increasing number of campuses. A potential solution to the problem came from the concern of the Association of Research Libraries with the lack of centrally produced cataloging copy for use in adding books to our libraries.

Without sufficient cataloging staff, and suffering from an inadequate book budget, the Library of Congress had long been able to supply catalog copy for only about 50 percent of the titles added to our larger libraries. The lack of catalog copy for foreign books was especially critical, with ARL libraries reporting that Library of Congress copy was available for only some 5 percent of Farmington Plan receipts at the time the books were processed. The Higher Education Act, introduced into the first session of the 89th Congress, contained



Title II, which authorized \$50 million for the development of library collections.

The Shared Cataloging Committee of the Association of Research Libraries, with William S. Dix as Chairman, testified before the House and Senate Education Committees suggesting that the potential of the \$50 million authorization for resource development would be seriously eroded by the present inefficiencies in our national cataloging system. An amendment was offered which would provide funds to the Commissioner of Education for transfer to the Librarian of Congress, with authorization for the Library of Congress to collect every current publication of scholarly interest issued in all countries of the world and provide catalog copy within three to four weeks of receipt.<sup>10</sup> Testimony also indicated that the amendment would make a material improvement in manpower availability, especially with regard to linguistic competence, and would serve as a base for automation of bibliographic information. The amendment was accepted by both houses of the Congress and became Part C of Title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965. A total of \$19 million was authorized over the next three years for implementation.

While the basic orientation of Title II-C was to improve the cataloging situation, it has considerable implications in the development of resource availability. In the first place, the Library of Congress will ultimately double its present rate of accessions, and this increase will take place primarily in foreign language publications. With centralized cataloging at the Library of Congress, the element of identification and location will satisfy another condition for national improvement. However, national needs require more than just the one copy at the Library of Congress, and this desideratum leads to the next phase in national planning for resource availability.

#### *Future Possibilities*

The evolution of national plans for the more adequate collection of currently published materials has been noted in the development of the Farmington Plan, the Public Law 480 Program, and most recently, the authorization under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for the Library of Congress to develop a globally comprehensive procurement program. Bibliographic control on the national level provides the second leg of the stool. The third leg, now being fashioned, is designed to increase the availability of the material itself.

To execute its responsibilities, the Library of Congress must not

### *National Planning for Resource Development*

only maintain its present P.L. 480 field staff, but also establish regional collecting offices in such countries as Africa and the Far East. With intelligent planning and supplemental funding, it is logical to assume that all of these procurement centers could collect multiple copies of current materials for institutions other than the Library of Congress or those designated as P.L. 480 depositories.

The Association of Research Libraries is presently organizing a Materials Development Program to complement the basic projects for acquisitions and bibliographic control noted above. This Program, of national scope, is directed to the problem of increased availability of materials, both current and retrospective. It is designed to supplement the titles obtainable from commercial sources such as reprint or microfilm editions, and is specifically oriented to those types of publications not needed in a sufficient number of copies to attract commercial action. To provide adequate national access to some types of materials from developing countries, a master microfilm negative is sufficient. Other titles may require a loan microfilm positive, or a sales positive, while a fourth category might justify offset reprinting. In addition, it is anticipated that the Materials Development Program would have sufficient capital to support the compilation and publication of ancillary bibliographical tools required for the effective use of these materials. If found to be desirable, a translation project could also be considered as part of the Program.

There is no question that each library must become self-sufficient in meeting the basic needs of the teaching and research programs which it supports. However, with the inefficiencies of our present system of interlibrary loan, individual libraries are forced to collect far beyond reasonable anticipation of need. It is probable that there are definable categories of materials which, if collected comprehensively by a national agency and made available at low cost and within acceptable time limits, could afford a material saving at the local level. Examples of these categories are microfilms of newspapers and the contents of foreign archives, trade catalogs and directories, superseded textbooks, translations, publications from developing countries, government publications, and perhaps a current periodicals lending service. The population to be served need not only be that associated with universities, but might also include faculty at smaller colleges wishing to continue their research without being subject to the constraints of a smaller library collection.

Most libraries have experienced increased difficulty in the past

decade in borrowing journals from other institutions, especially science periodicals. Accelerated local demand, rather than unwillingness to share resources, has been responsible for this trend. A national facility for resource development and service for specified categories would supplement interlibrary loan and would help to relieve the inequitable costs now assumed by the large libraries in attempting to meet national information needs without reciprocal compensation.

Although the precise system for future improvement of resource availability is not known, the problems and general objectives are reasonably clear. Our largest libraries are the first to admit that they cannot hope to acquire a comprehensive collection of all types of library materials. The task for the immediate future is to design supplementary systems and programs which will complement and extend the capability of our present library structure to afford greater access to information.

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# Library Trends

Forthcoming numbers are as follows:

January, 1967, *Bibliography: Current State and Future Trends.*

Part 1. Co-editors: Robert B. Downs, Dean of Library Administration, and Frances B. Jenkins, Professor of Library Science, both at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

April, 1967, *Bibliography: Current State and Future Trends.*

Part 2.

July, 1967, *Cooperative and Centralized Cataloging.* Editor:

Esther J. Piercy, Chief of Processing, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

October, 1967, *Library Uses of the New Media of Communication.* Editor: C. Walter Stone, Director of University Li-

braries, University of Pittsburgh.